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Centennial Celebration.

Grand Lodge of Maryland.

• A. F. & A. M. •

* Academy of Music, *

May 12th, =◎= Baltimore.

* 1887. *

Centennial Celebration.

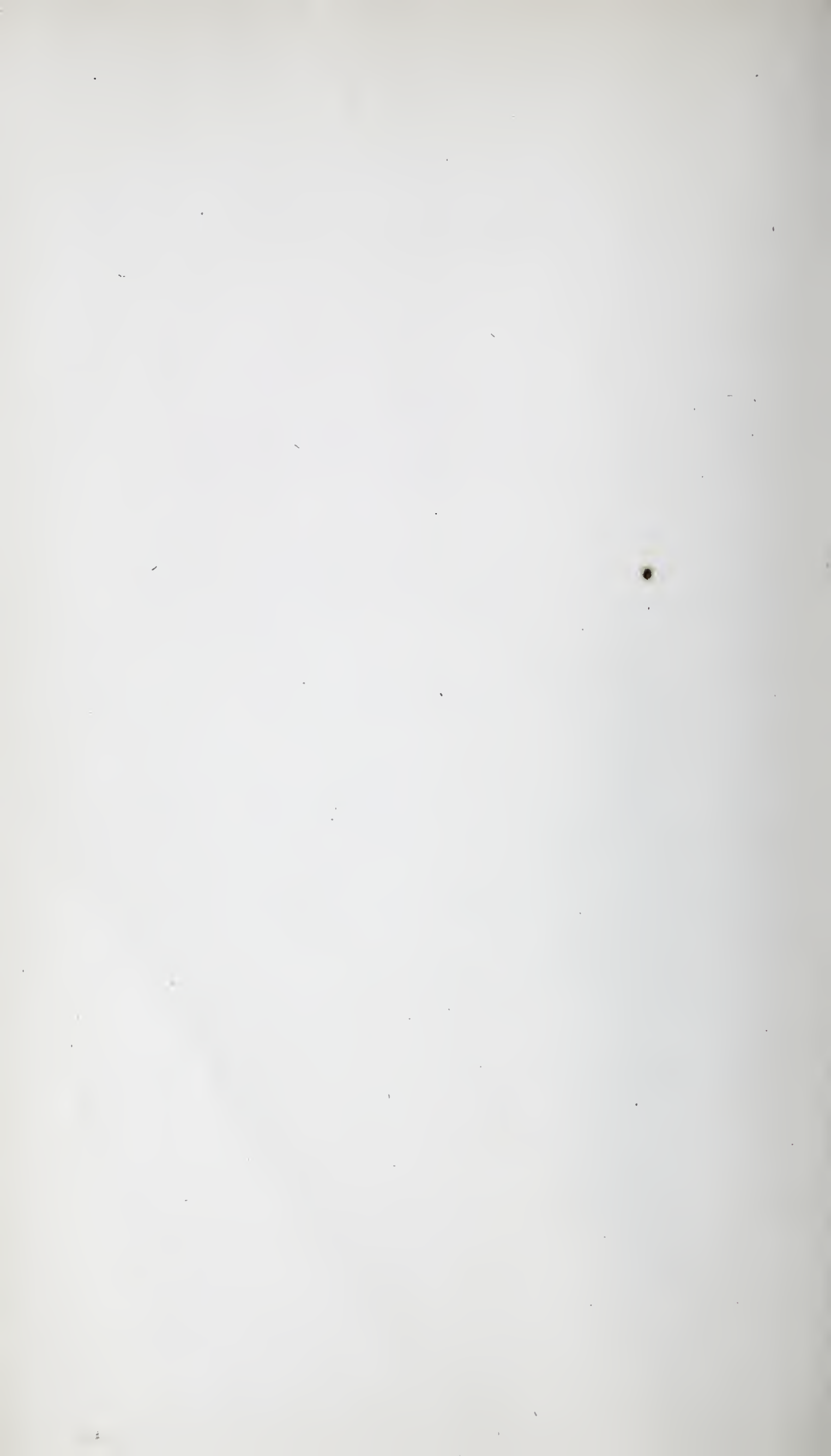
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Grand Lodge was called to Order by the M. W. Grand Master,

Thomas J. Shryock,

Music.

Prayer,

REV. JOSEPH B. STITT,
Grand Chaplain.

Music.

Opening Address,

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK,
Grand Master.

Music

Address of Welcome,

HIS HONOR, JAMES HODGES,
Mayor of Baltimore.

Centennial Hymn,

By JAMES R. BREWER,
Past Master.

Centennial Poem,

By JAMES R. BREWER,
Past Master.

Music.

Oration,

JOHN M. CARTER,
Past Grand Master.

Music.

BRETHREN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The Grand Lodge of Maryland is assembled to-day for the purpose of celebrating in an appropriate manner the One Hundredth Anniversary of its formation as an independent organization. And, as upon the first admission into Masonry, every man is admonished that no one should engage in any important matter, without first imploring a blessing from the Deity, I will, therefore, call upon our Grand Chaplain to lead us in the offering of our praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the long continued existence and present prosperity of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and to implore his blessing upon our present exercises.

✻ Prayer, ✻

== By Rev. Joseph B. Stitt, ==

Grand == Chaplain.



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∴ ✱ Prayer ✱ ∴

O thou King of kings and Lord of lords ; who hast made, and dost uphold, all things by the word of Thy power ; by, and in, whom we live, and move, and have our being, we worship Thee ! Thou art

“Lord of all life, below, above,
Whose light is truth, whose warmth is love.”

As we gather here to-day, at this commemorative service, we would lovingly and adoringly think of, and acknowledge, Thee. It was in Thy great Name that the foundations of the Temple of our Brotherhood were laid, and it was in reliance upon Thy guidance and blessing that the workmen reared its majestic walls and towers, and wrought out its manifold adornments. And at each successive step of the way by which all who have ever passed through the portals of that Temple came at last to stand at its central and holiest shrine, Thy presence was invoked, Thy Word was honored, and Thy character revered.

Before Thee, our Heavenly Father, we stand, at this hour, to present a tribute of special thanks. We make mention of Thy goodness as manifested towards Free Masonry in Maryland during the first century of its history, just closed. Confiding in Thee, our fathers set in the soil of our State a shoot of the original Vine of our Order, and with sedulous care they trained and nurtured it. Thou didst vouchsafe the fertilizing showers and the quickening sunshine, and under Thy benign influence and almighty protection, and through Thy favor upon the self-sacrificing toil of those who planted and dressed it, the little branch has grown and prospered until it has become in itself a glorious vine, pushing its fruit bearing boughs in every direction over our Commonwealth, and en-

twining itself in helpful and beautifying embraces about it every important interest. We gratefully remember, on this occasion, our noble ancestry, the founders of Masonry in Maryland, the devotion to the interests of our Institution which they displayed, and the signal success attendant upon their, and their sons' work in all the years that have intervened since we of the present generation entered into their labors, and upon the inheritance they transmitted to us. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy Name," we ascribe all the glory.

And now we humbly crave Thy blessing upon the services of this hour. May the varied exercises in which we are to engage be of such a character, and be so conducted as to honor Thee, and thus shed lustre on the great organization whose One Hundredth Anniversary we celebrate. Do Thou so control and effect all our minds and hearts that nothing shall be said or done that may have a tendency to disturb the peace and harmony of our relations to each other.

May no irregular, unmasonic conduct characterize any of us, but remembering the representative capacity in which we stand before this community, our State, and even the Nation, may we deport ourselves so as to clearly exhibit those sublime tenets of our Order by which we have solemnly pledged ourselves to live. May the speakers of the occasion, and all upon whom rests responsibility to add to its interest, be favored with such success in their sayings and doings that this scene and its effect shall be always gratefully recalled.

To Thee we commend our Right Worshipful Grand Master, to whom it has been given by Thee to hold so exalted a station at this peculiar juncture in the history of Maryland Free Masonry. Thou hast wisely guided him in the selection of counsellors and helpers in the conceptions and arrangements for the Centennial observances, and upon his and their work the stamp of success has already appeared. Assure to him continued life and health, and to his subsequent admin-

istration of the affairs of the Order in our State even greater fortune than has attended that administration in the past.

For all the other officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland we pray ; and for all the officers, representatives, and members of all the Subordinate Lodges within the jurisdiction.

Nor would we forget our Brethren of other and foreign lands, and of other States and Cities in our own land, who, in appreciation of the great event we are commemorating, and in recognition of the sacred tie which binds Masons together throughout the world, are either representatively or in person here to rejoice with us at our Anniversary. For them and for the Lodges to which they belong, we ask, O God, Thy benediction. Especially hear us for the Heir to Great Britain's Throne whose fraternal salutations and good wishes have been sent us. May the blessing of Heaven, which makes rich indeed, be upon him and upon the mighty Empire he may one day rule.

We pray for the President of our Great Republic and for all who are associated with him in the administration of our National affairs, for the Supreme Court of the United States, for both houses of Congress, for the Judiciary and the Governors of all the States, for the officers of the Municipal Government of Baltimore, and for the sovereign people everywhere. Grant that our rulers may rule, and our judges judge righteously, and the citizens "lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty." To the latest day may our Nation exist and be established in all the elements which constitute true National greatness.

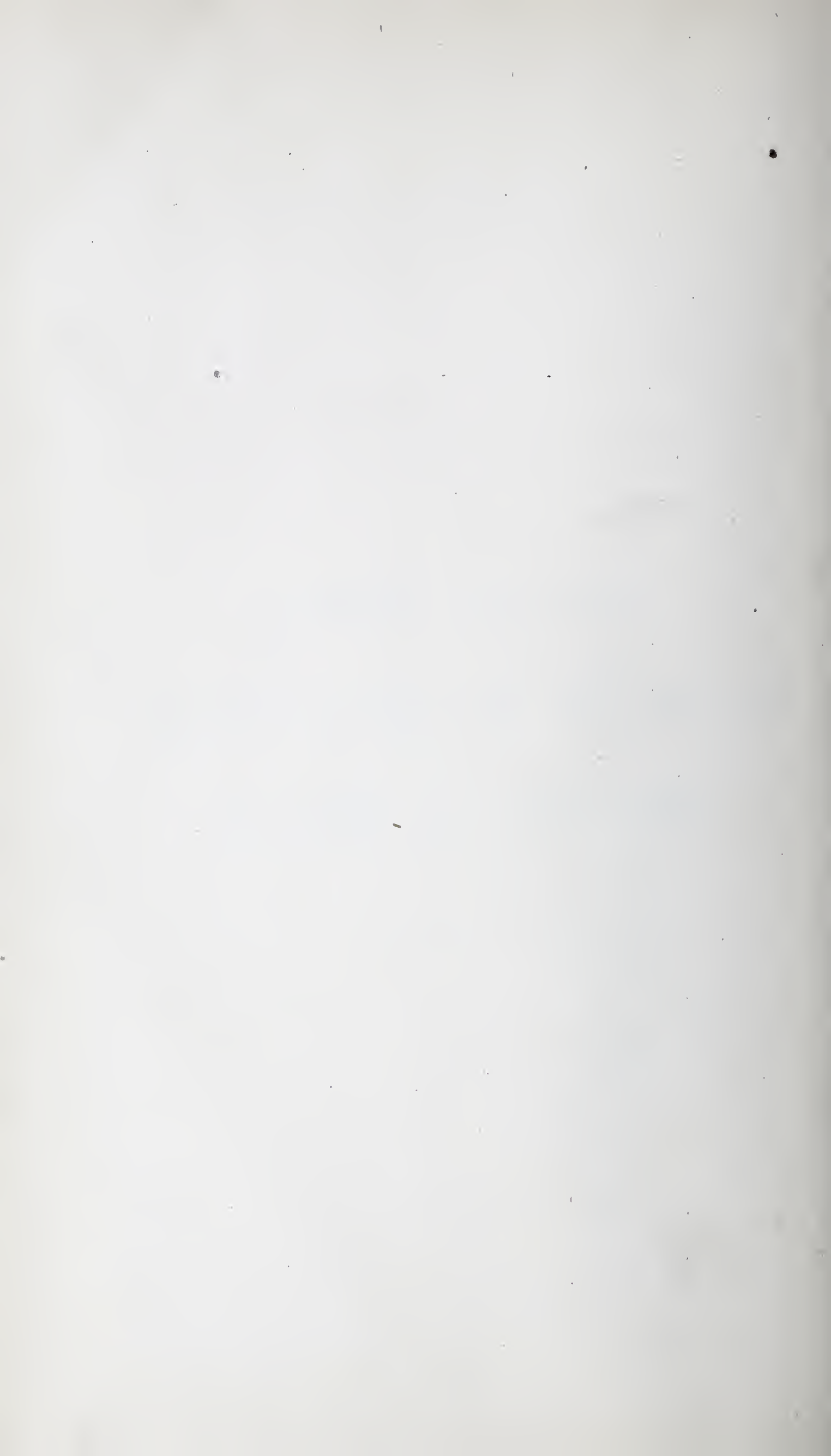
Bless true Masonry and true Masons in all the earth. Give to our order in Maryland continued prosperity, and may the century in its history upon which it is now entering, exceed its predecessor in the beneficial results which the Institution has ever existed and exists to accomplish in human society.

Our prayer is before Thee, O Thou Supreme Ruler and Architect of the Universe ! Craving Thy compassion because we have all sinned and come short of Thy glory ; presenting to Thee the offering of grateful hearts for the varied and great mercies wherewith Thou hast crowned our lives, entreating Thy smile for the coming days of our earthly history, and Thy help that we may continually glorify Thee in body and spirit, we would adore Thee, saying, "Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honor, and power, and might be unto our God for ever and ever." Amen.

Opening Address

By the M. W. Grand Master

Bro. Thos. J. Shryock.



Opening Address.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN :

A few years since our Infant Republic inaugurated a custom of Centennial Celebrations. The first cycle of its existence having passed away a Nation's jubilee stirred our patriotic souls and called us from East and West, from far and near, to the City of Brotherly Love to witness the gathering of Nations there assembled in generous rivalry at the Exposition.

Since then Centennials have been the order of the day and the Masons of Maryland now submit their claim to your presence and sympathy in their rejoicing.

We have no record of sanguine wars, brilliant victories and splendid conquests to recount to you. No proud recital of achievements in the Arts of Peace, Scientific development or material progress. All these belong to the outside world.

Freemasonry here as else where, has remained the same. As it existed in the ages of the Past, so it is to-day and will continue throughout the ages to come. Its mission is best fulfilled when the Nations of the World are at peace; Its only province in War is to assuage the rigors of the conflicts and soften the asperities of the contending factions.

Built upon the foundation of Brotherly love, relief and truth, its principles cannot change. It embraces within the scope of its charity all mankind. It numbers among its patrons Princes and subjects alike, and these from the torrid heats of Equatorial Africa to the continuing winter of the Esquimo.

Hardly had the pilgrims planted the standard of Religious liberty upon the shores of the New World when the benign influence of our beloved Institution was felt in their midst. It stood by the cradle of the young Republic as it had done with the Nations of the Past. It has withstood alike the ravages of time, the covert designs and open assaults of enemies. Crushed to the earth it has risen again from the soil enriched

by its own ashes. Even in our own fair land and within the period whose consummation we celebrate to-day it has survived the fiercest attacks of embittered foes and with no defence but its own purity and innocence has calmly witnessed their discomfiture and its own complete vindication.

Originally operative in its character it builded churches and cathedrals dedicated to the worship of the true God. Now that others have learned the operative art it is content to lay the chief stone of the corner and restrict itself to the practice of the system of morals illustrated by symbols.

Requiring only a belief in and veneration for Deity it includes both Jew and Gentile. It is patriotic without being partizan. It is Religious without being sectarian. It recognizes but one standard of faith—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

But four years had elapsed after the close of the Revolution when our Masonic forefathers assembled in the quiet town of Easton and resolved that they too, of right should be free and independent. Not from the mother country, but from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, under whose banner the Masons of Maryland had hitherto been enrolled.

Then a little band of eight Lodges with a smaller combined membership than a single one of the large Lodges of the present day, the adventure promised meagre success. To-day seventy-six Lodges scattered almost in every village of the State with a membership of five thousand attest the wisdom of the enterprise.

We assemble to-day to recount the history of a hundred years among the Craft, to tell of its success and its failures, its joys and its sorrows, to close with reverence the portals of the past and enter with bright expectations upon the new era already began.

We have sent for our Brethern throughout the length and breadth of the land and from abroad to unite in our rejoicing and surrounded by wives and daughters, mothers and sisters we open wide the portals of the Lodge and bid you all a hearty welcome to our jubilee.

Address of Welcome,

—by—

His Honor, James Hodges,

Mayor of Baltimore.

Address of Welcome.

GENTLEMEN OF THE VISITING LODGES :

You have had so many demonstrations and assurances of welcome since your arrival in Baltimore, that any further expressions of similar significance, even on this occasion, would seem to be an act of supererogation. You certainly do not need additional proof to convince you of the sincerity of our greeting, for your Masonic Brethren have given you a reception which I am sure is as heartfelt as it has been outspoken. Besides, the citizens of Baltimore, on the line of your march to-day, have manifested the liveliest interest in your presence among them, and have indicated the highest admiration for the imposing pageantry of your parade. You have won the respect and best wishes of all classes of our people, and your visit will long dwell in our memories. And now, in their name, although you are, perhaps, fully satiated with friendly salutations, I take pleasure in confirming, as the Mayor of Baltimore, the cordial and general welcome you have already received to this ancient and hospitable city. And this is saying much ; for there is no true Baltimorean but holds, as an article of faith, that Baltimore is the gastronomic centre of the Universe, and that its population comprises all that is graceful and accomplished among women, and all that is frank and large-hearted among men. Born and nurtured as we are in the school of an old fashioned Maryland hospitality, which is proverbially based on welcome and abundance, you had assurance from the first, in this fact alone, that you would be made to feel quite at home in Baltimore ; and no orders in council were necessary, among this hospitable people, to insure you against disappointment.

Among the many ties and associations, that connect Baltimore with your Ancient Order, there is one, a pleasing and opposite coincidence, which I suppose may have escaped your notice. It is historically recorded that in the year

1730, Masonry was introduced into America by the appointment of a Provincial Grand Master of New Jersey. In the same year, the "Act for erecting a town on the north side of Patapsco, in Baltimore County, and for laying out into lots sixty acres of land in and about the place whereon John Fleming now lives," went into operation, and the land, bought at the price of forty shillings per acre, was staked out into lots, intersected with streets, and became the infant Baltimore, who now welcomes you with enthusiastic sympathy to her greatly expanded and matronly bosom. Thus Baltimore, the Queen City of the South, and American Masonry, are contemporaneous—"two lions littered in one day," with hearts that beat as one. While very formidable in appearance as he roams about, we have no reason to be afraid of our twin brother, the Masonic branch of that remarkable litter, who is now being lionized among us as he deserves; and I am quite sure that you have not found your twin brother of Baltimore half as terrible and as a criminal a brute as he has been recently painted by the acrid tongues of partisan bitterness at home and abroad. Whatever terrors may have been ascribed to Baltimore in former years, there is certainly none here now, for you or for ourselves, for all within these walls are free from harm and safe. By the latest data at my command, I see that the Masonic twin has grown more rapidly than his Baltimore Brother, as the American Masons now number 600,000, while the population of Baltimore will fall short of these figures, even if we reckon in the dense population of the *belt*—a word, by the way, as mysterious to some of you, I suspect, as your mystic symbols are to the "cowan" who has the honor to address you.

And here I shall venture to say a word concerning the beneficent character of Freemasonry as it appears to one who sees it from the outside, and judges the tree, of which your Lodges form many branches, by such of its fruits as are visible from the highway. I do this with a full consciousness of my insufficiency, to talk to you of things of which

you know so much, and I, the uninitiated, so little. And yet, for all that, I am frank enough to tell you that the secret of Masonry is not so well kept as you are prone to believe. Those who flatter themselves that the world has no eyes to see nor heads to divine, are deluded. In vain may you multiply your precautions and make more stringent your obligations; the great secret of Masonry cannot be hid. It is known by intuition to hundreds and to thousands who never receive grip nor pass-word, who never passed the guarded portal of your mystic Lodge. It is known to widows and to orphans, to the friendless and afflicted of all lands. It is inscribed in letters of light over the doorways of many an edifice devoted to the relief of suffering and the shelter of helplessness. It is whispered in the still small voice of many silent deeds of beneficence and mercy. And on that great day when all secrets are revealed, then shall the great secret of Masonry be proclaimed before no less an audience than all the inhabitants of the earth, and all the assembled angels in Heaven. And what of that great secret? "I was naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me."

And, now, gentlemen of the visiting Lodges, permit me, in conclusion, to express the hope that your attendance at this Centennial Celebration, made glorious by success, may be socially and intellectually agreeable to you all. I trust that it may be the happy means of promoting still further the usefulness and beneficence of Freemasonry. That you may take your departure, at the close of these festivities, with pleasant memories of your visit, and favorable opinions of the people you have met, is the sincere desire of every Baltimorean, who would have transformed their City into a Garden of Eden for your enjoyment, had their power been equal to their will.

Centennial Hymn and Poem,

* By James R. Brewer, *

Past Master.

Centennial Hymn.

By JAMES R. BREWER.

—TO BE SUNG BY THE AUDIENCE.—

AIR :—*America.*

Sound the glad Jubilee
Over the century
 Ended to-day.
Grand is its mighty scroll ;
Grander the deeds enroll'd,
Grandest the work untold
 Of Masonry.

Lighting the Nation's dawn
Came our Grand Charter, born
 'Mid hopes and fears ;
Blending with Liberty
Progress, Prosperity,
Faith, Hope and Charity
 Through all the years.

Men never were so free,
States could no greater be
 Than these we share ;
Since with the Compass set
We on the Level met,
Taught by the Plumb to act,
 Part on the Square.

Then, let the anthem ring,
Loudly our praises sing
 To God above,
Who, with a Father's hand,
Touched our fraternal band
And bless'd our favored land
 With His great love.

The Century Complete.

By JAMES R. BREWER.

[The following lines are based upon the Grand Master's vignette, representing Time, gazing eagerly into the future while pointing back to the achievements of the past.]

Time pauses to-day with his sickle at rest,
 Having garnered a cycle of years,
 And looks to the future, but points to the past,
 With hope in the first and with pride in the last,
 For a moment suspending his cares;
 For his work has been fruitful, his harvest sublime
 In the field which has hardly yet entered its prime.

He points to the glories and triumphs of years,
 To a century's marvellous hoard,
 The pathway of Progress, the tributes of tears,
 The monuments mighty, the hopes and the fears
 Of the millions with trowel and sword,
 Whose patience and pain made that era sublime
 The proudest and best of the epochs of Time.

He points to the haze at the dawn of the age,
 When our land took its first lease of life,
 When Liberty, seeking war's wounds to assuage,
 With the Angel of Peace agreed to engage
 In removing the traces of strife,
 And summoned from Heaven the mystical three,
 Faith, Hope and—the greatest of all—Charity.

Thus the cycle began, the brightest of all
 The centuries labelled by Time,
 And Commerce and Industry, Science and Art,
 Invention and Learning and Justice in part
 Formed a congress of virtues sublime,
 To guide a republic, a continent span,
 Dedicated to God, to Freedom and Man.

In that hundred years what a story is told
 Of the triumphs of sickle and sword!
 Of steam and the wonders the magnets enfold,
 Of an empire builded of iron and gold
 Firmly wrought by the hand of the Lord!
 A century rising in blinding array
 From the gloom of its dawn to the glare of to-day.

He points to the past with a finger of pride,
 For he knows all the treasures behind,
 He looks to the future, so long and so wide,
 With a hope and an aim that to him were denied
 When our birth-day a future outlined,
 As he stalked up the hill of the century steep,
 Surprised at the field he was destined to reap.

Oh Brothers, from Time take a lesson discreet,
 Turn your eyes to the future and wait,
 The past is a memory, grand and complete,
 The future is trodden by angelic feet
 Leading up through the highway of Fate;
 And terraced with triumphs each decade appears,
 To crown with their splendors the next hundred years.



by

Bro. John M. Carter,

Past Grand Master and Past Grand High Priest of Md.

at the

Centennial Celebration,

of the

Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.



OF MARYLAND.



May 12th,



1887.



BALTIMORE.



ORATION.

THE History of Freemasonry in Maryland bears a strong resemblance to the history of the State itself. Antedating the erection of our Metropolis into a full-fledged city, the first Lodge of which we have any authentic knowledge was planted during the Colonial days at Annapolis, then the first City of the Province.

A warrant was issued to this Lodge on the 12th of August, 1750, by Thomas Oxnard, Grand Master of the St. Johns Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and Provincial Grand Master of all North America. How long the Lodge had been in existence prior to this is left to conjecture, but that it was in successful operation two months before is evidenced by published reports of the celebration of St. Johns Day on the 25th June, when the Lodge attended Divine Service in the Parish Church of St. Anne's and a sermon was delivered by Rev. Brother John Gordon, Rector of St. Michael's Parish.

It appears that the Lodge met at the old Indian King Hotel and that the officers at that time were.

DR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, R.:. W.:. Master.

REV. ALEXANDER MALCOLM, Sr. Warden,

EDWARD DORSEY, Jr. Warden.

Nine years later we find a Lodge instituted at Leonardtown; within a few miles of St. Mary's, where Leonard Calvert had, a century and a quarter before landed with the Colonists. Brother Schultz is uncertain whether this Lodge was a branch of that at Annapolis or was chartered by the "Modern" Grand Lodge of England. At all events, it is recorded that the festival of St. John, the Baptist, was celebrated

on Monday, June 25th, 1759, with a "Polite, Accurate and most Edifying Discourse delivered by Rev. Brother John McPherson and a "Genteel Ball" in the evening.

George Plater, afterwards Governor of Maryland, was for several years Master of this Lodge and among its members were several distinguished men of that period, whose family names are still household words in Southern Maryland.

On the 21st November, 1765, a Lodge designated Number One, was formed at Joppa in Baltimore county, under a charter from Lord Blaney, Grand Master of "Modern" Masons of England, bearing date August 8th of that year.

Among its first rules was one that *no "Modern" Mason should be admitted a member without first being "healed."* As their own charter was "Modern," it would seem that the Brethren of that day were quite as ignorant as many of the present generation, as to the merits of the controversy then going on in the Mother Country between the "Moderns" and "Ancients" of the Masonic Fraternity.

On the 27th December, 1765, the Feast of St. John, the Evangelist, was celebrated. The Master, Rev. Brother Samuel Howard, "made an excellent sermon to the satisfaction of the hearers." "Then, at the Church door a glass of wine and cake to the Brethren." After dinner a ball followed, "consisting chiefly of Masons, Mason's wives and bairns."

Nearly every name upon the Roster of this Lodge is still well known in Baltimore county; Hammond John Cromwell, one of its members, was a descendent of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector.

Tradition says there were other and earlier Lodges in Maryland than those mentioned; one called St. Andrews at Georgetown, now in D. C., but then in Frederick county, formed by the Scotch settlers some time prior to 1737. A branch of this Lodge seems to have been established at Joppa as early

as 1751; there appears also to have been a Lodge at Talbot Court House, (now Easton) prior to 1763, and it is quite certain that a Lodge existed at or near Newmarket in Frederick county before the Revolution.. But there are no written records of any of these. They were probably not chartered by any authority, but were held upon the "Inherent" plan, which continued in vogue for some time after the reorganization in England in 1717.

At a meeting of the Lodge at Leonardtown, November 1761, the Secretary was ordered to write to Mr. James Mills for the jewels belonging to the Port Tobacco Lodge, indicating that a Lodge had previously existed there.

Just as Maryland suffered in her territorial possessions in the Colonial days by the absence of her Lord Proprietary and the presence and superior vigilance, (to use courteous phrase) of our Northern neighbor, so in a Masonic view, we were subordinated to Pennsylvania by the fact that her Provincial Grand Master was a resident of Philadelphia, while our own remained in England.

Brother R. Molleson appears upon the Calendar of the "Modern" Grand Lodge of England as Provincial Grand Master for Maryland, but there is no evidence that he ever visited the Colony; while Sir Henry Harford, who was appointed in 1783, does not seem to have exercised any powers under the appointment, although his name appears upon the rolls of the Grand Lodge of England long after the organization of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Sir Henry was the natural son of Frederick, Sixth and last Lord Baltimore, who died in 1771, leaving to his son his Maryland possessions. After the Revolution, Sir Henry in company with Governor Eden came to Maryland, seeking the restoration of their confiscated property or compensation therefor, but the Legislature of 1785, determined "that the

claims of the former Proprietary ceased upon the Declaration of Independence." In the vernacular of the present day "That settled it."

Instead, therefore, of a Provincial Grand Lodge of our own, we find our earlier Lodges hailing under the jurisdiction of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; and that too, strangely enough, in direct conflict with the limited authority conferred by the Charter of that Body.

As early as June 5th, 1730, the "Modern" Grand Lodge of England had commissioned Brother Daniel Cox, of New Jersey, Provincial Grand Master for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two years later, on St. John's Day, a Grand Lodge was held at Philadelphia, and William Allen was elected Grand Master, with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Boude as Grand Wardens. As late as 1755, this Body continued in active operation and is recorded to have celebrated St. John's day on the 24th of June, of that year "with appropriate ceremonies; including an eloquent discourse by Rev. Brother Dr. William Smith, there being present 130 Brethren representing the three Lodges then existing in the Province.

Subsequently, however, this Body encountered a formidable rival in the "Ancient" Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, before whose superior numbers and influence it ultimately succumbed.

On the 15th July, 1764, a warrant was issued by the "Ancient" Grand Lodge of England for the formation of a Grand Lodge for Pennsylvania, appointing Brother William Ball, Provincial Grand Master of that State, with authority "to grant Dispensations and Warrants for the formation of Lodges within that jurisdiction."

Notwithstanding this limitation, probably because of the convenience of communication, the Charters for Maryland Lodges were thereafter obtained from Brother Ball and his Grand Lodge at Philadelphia.

In 1766 Charters were granted by Grand Master Ball for the formation of two Lodges in Kent County, one at Georgetown on the Sassafrass river, and the other at Chestertown, designating them as Nos. 6 and 7.

On the 28th of June, 1770, a warrant for Lodge No. 15, at Fells Point, Baltimore, was issued by Brother Ball. Upon the formation of our own Grand Lodge this became Washington Lodge, No. 3. It is still in existence, is a large and flourishing Lodge and well known as the oldest in the jurisdiction.

On the 21st of September, 1770, Lodge No. 16, in Baltimore City, was formed. This did not participate in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, nor did it come under its jurisdiction until 1795, when it was chartered as St. John's, No. 20. It is also still in existence and in flourishing condition. Thus, while Masonry was very slow in making its advent into the Metropolis, when it did come, it came to stay.

Among the members of these two Lodges were the most prominent men of our city of that day. Gibson, Stewart—with the "w" and with the "u" and also without the "e"—Morris, Gwinn, Hughes, Moore, McMechan, Gist, Donaldson, Dorsey, Nicholson, Williamson, McHenry, Bowley, Ridgely, Carroll, Johnson—with and without the "t"—and Thomson—with and without the "p"—are some of the names occurring more than once upon their rosters, whose owners were the founders and early builders of our Monumental City. Among the members of No. 16, were also Generals Mordecai Gist and John Swann, Colonels Nathaniel Ramsey and Nicholas R. Moore, Commodores James Nicholson and the elder Stephen Decatur.

On the 16th of September, 1773, Brother Ball issued his warrant for the formation of Lodge No. 17, at Queenstown, Queen Anne's county, naming as first Master Brother John Coats, afterwards Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania and first Grand Master of Maryland.

The roster of this Lodge also bears the names of the most prominent men of that day, which are still borne by the lead-

ing citizens of the Eastern Shore. Emory, Gibson, Kent, Hopper, Hopkins, Wright, Hanson, Thomas, Ringgold, and others as well known, attest the fact that Masonry, then as now, numbered among its patrons the best men of the community.

Before any other Lodges were chartered in Maryland the tocsin of war had sounded and Lodges and homes were alike deserted for the field of battle. But while Masonry declined at home it began to flourish in the ranks of the army. On the 27th of April, 1780, Grand Master Ball issued a Warrant to General Mordecai Gist, Worshipful Master, Colonel Otho Holland Williams, Senior Warden and Major Archibald Anderson, Junior Warden, to form an Army Lodge, No. 27.

This Lodge followed the fortunes of the "Maryland Line." Major Anderson was killed at the battle of Guilford Court House, and if the roll of his fellow members had been preserved, it would undoubtedly exhibit full many a name of Masonic heroes who offered up their lives in the cause of Freedom.

General Smallwood and Colonel John Eager Howard are supposed by Brother Schultz to have been made Masons in this Lodge and the Baron DeKalb, if not made in it, doubtless affiliated therein, while the "Maryland Line" were serving under his command in General Gates' army of the South.

Brother Gist was President of the Convention of Army Lodges held at Morristown, New Jersey, January 9, 1780, which adopted an Address to the different Grand Lodges recommending General Washington as General Grand Master over all the Lodges in America. At the close of the war he removed to South Carolina and organized a Lodge there. Upon the formation of the Grand Lodge of that State in 1787, he was elected Deputy Grand Master and in 1790, became Grand Master.

In the Spring of 1780, Lodge No. 29, was organized at Cambridge, Dorchester county, with Brother Thomas Bourke as Worshipful Master. He was afterwards first Senior Grand

Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. On the 24th June, 1780, Lodge No. 34, at Talbot Court House (now Easton,) was chartered with Brother Charles Gardner as Worshipful Master. He was subsequently first Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

About this time the Lodge at Joppa, having found out that they themselves were "Moderns" succumbed to the superior forces of the "Ancients" and petitioned the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a charter in place of that they had received from Lord Blaney in 1765, and accordingly, on the first of February 1782, a warrant was issued for Lodge No. 35, "to be held at the Town of Joppa, and no other place."

On the 23rd December, 1782, a charter was issued to Lodge No. 37, at Princess Anne, Somerset county, with Brother Levin Winder, afterwards tenth Grand Master of Maryland, as its first Worshipful Master.

Thus at the close of the Colonial period we find all the nine Lodges in Maryland hailing under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania—"Ancients"; and that, too, in spite of the fact that its jurisdiction had been expressly limited to the Province of Pennsylvania by its own charter.

It is a singular coincidence that as the bar sinister appears in the Coat of Arms of the Calverts, our colonial proprietors, so these of our Masonic founders hailed under the spurious banner of the "Ancients" of England, who, notwithstanding their numbers and success, were but seceders from the rightfully established Grand Lodge of England and had no legal pretension whatever to their claim of association with the Ancient Grand Lodge of York.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

As the Declaration of the Association of Freeman of Maryland anticipated by a whole year and led up to the Declaration of American Independence, so Maryland Masons were among the very first to announce the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and to assert the right of a separate Grand Lodge for their State, with jurisdiction co-equal with its geographical limits.

As early as March, 1777, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, "Ancients" threw off its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England and declared its independence, but it was not till 1792 that by union with the St. John's Grand Lodge, the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was fully organized.

On the 30th of October, 1778, the Lodges in Virginia, holding Charters from five different sources, assembled in Convention and formed the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

On the 17th of June, 1783, Representatives from four of the five Lodges on the Eastern Shore met in Convention at Talbot Court House, and unanimously resolved, "That the several Lodges on the Eastern Shore of Maryland consider it as a matter of right, and that they ought to form a Grand Lodge independent of the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia." It was also agreed to "petition the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia for a warrant for the Grand Lodge to be held on the Eastern Shore of Maryland." The Convention then adjourned to meet at the same place on the 31st July following.

Upon reassembling, the fifth Lodge, (No. 6, at Georgetown, Kent County) joined the Convention, which was presided over by Rev. Brother Dr. William Smith, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, who had prepared and delivered a sermon on the occasion.

Dr. Smith was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, well known in literary and educational circles, and withal a prominent and zealous Mason. He married the granddaughter of John Moore, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, who furnished the earliest written evidence of the existence of Masonry in America, in a letter written in 1715, in which he mentions having "spent a few evenings in festivity with my Masonic Brethren."

The Doctor was intimate with Benjamin Franklin, and delivered an eulogy upon his life and services before the President and Congress at the time of Franklin's death. Through Franklin's influence he was elected Provost of the College at Philadelphia in 1754, and continued in charge of that institution for many years. He was also for a time Principal of the Washington College at Chestertown, and was elected first P. E. Bishop of Maryland, but for some reason was never consecrated. In 1781 he prepared the first Ahiman Rezon in America. He died in 1802, aged 76 years. His son, Wm. Moore Smith, was also Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for many years.

After opening a Lodge the resolution of independence passed at the previous meeting was again unanimously adopted. Grand Officers were then elected as follows :

- Brother John Coats, Grand Master,
- “ James Kent, Deputy Grand Master,
- “ Thomas Bourke, Senior Grand Warden,
- “ William Forrester, Junior Grand Warden,
- “ Charles Gardner, Grand Secretary,
- “ William Perry, Grand Treasurer.

The next meeting was held at Chestertown on the 18th of December following, when the Grand Master reported his correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Brother Coats' letter to the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, dated August 18, states the Maryland, (or rather the Eastern Shore) case as follows :

Calling attention to the limited jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania under its charter, he suggests the enquiry “are the Lodges in Maryland, which hold their Warrants under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, legally constituted?”

Referring to the great distance of the Eastern Shore Lodges from Philadelphia, he intimates the hardship of their contributing to the funds of the old Grand Lodge without adequate benefits in return. He concludes that the better plan would probably be to form the new Grand Lodge with the approbation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, rather than by or under a formal Charter, of the validity of which he expresses grave doubts.

The answer of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated December 5, 1783, and written by Brother Joseph Howell, Deputy Grand Secretary, quotes from “Dermott” as also from the Ahiman Rezon of our Dr. Smith, against the independent position assumed by the Eastern Shoremen, but acknowledges ignorance as to what authority can grant them

a Warrant, and he adds, "That it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge that the dues of the different Lodges with you should be paid up to the time of your formation."

Upon reassembling on the following day it was unanimously resolved that the Subordinate Lodges pay their dues to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania up to the day of the first meeting of the Convention at Talbot Court House.

It was also unanimously resolved "that application be made to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a warrant to constitute ourselves into a Grand Lodge, and that in case of a refusal, we think we have power to form a Grand Lodge within ourselves."

The Convention then adjourned to meet at Cambridge on the 17th June, 1784, but although a summons was issued to the members, "from accident and other causes" unknown at present, the meeting did not take place, nor did the Convention re-assemble until April 17th, 1787.

Meanwhile the status of affairs had changed. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on the 25th September, 1786, after declaring that it was improper to continue under any foreign jurisdiction, and that there ought to be a Grand Lodge independent of Great Britain, closed forever.

On the following day the Representatives of thirteen Lodges in Pennsylvania under its warrants, assembled in Convention (precisely as the Eastern Shoremen had done, except that they did not have a Grand Officer with them, as was Dr. Smith at Easton) and organized the present Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

So the Maryland Brethren, Eastern Shoreman and all, were left out in the cold completely.

On the 17th April, 1787, another Convention of Deputies from the Lodges on the Eastern Shore assembled at Talbot Court House, (Easton.)

After referring to the proceedings of the former Convention, the meeting of the Grand Lodge formed thereby in 1783, and their discontinuance thereafter, it is recited in the

proceeding: "and the present Deputies, desirous to give efficacy to what was hithertofores transacted upon this subject, and still observing the propriety and necessity of so important a measure, do therefore agree to establish a Grand Lodge and appoint Grand Officers for the purpose aforesaid."

The following Grand Officers were then unanimously chosen :*

Brother John Coats, Grand Master.

" Peregrine Leterbury, Deputy Grand Master.

" Thomas Bourke, Senior Grand Warden.

" John Done, Junior Grand Warden.

" Samuel Earle, Grand Treasurer.

" Charles Gardner, Grand Secretary.

Resolutions were then adopted, inviting the Lodges in the State of Delaware and those on the Western Shore of Maryland to unite with the Grand Lodge, and to hold the first meeting at Talbot Court House on the third Tuesday of September following.

Whatever objections were and might have been urged to the Convention of 1783, none could possibly be maintained against the regularity of the proceedings of that of 1787, in view of the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; in fact that body was the first to extend fraternal recognition and congratulation to the new Grand Lodge.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge on 18th September, 1787, Lodge No: 15, in Baltimore City, was represented by Brother Peregrine Leterbury, Deputy Grand Master, it's duly constituted proxy, and proffered the surrender of it's charter in exchange for one to be issued by the new Grand Lodge, promising "that due regard shall be paid to the Grand

* It is a pleasant coincidence that the Grand Officers selected for the Centennial year were all chosen at the late annual communication of the Grand Lodge with entire unanimity.

Lodge, and that they shall be supported by this body in every respect agreeably to the dignity and ancient usage of the Craft."

It's new Charter was numbered 3, and it subsequently became, and is still known as Washington No. 3.

At the same meeting a Charter was issued for the formation of Lodge No. 8 at Elk, (now Elkton) in Cecil County, but Lodge No. 16 at Baltimore, and that at Joppa never made an appearance in the Grand Lodge.

At the April session, 1789, a warrant was issued for the formation of Lodge No. 9 at Georgetown, on the Potomac, and in September, 1790, for No. 10 at Georgetown, Sussex County, Delaware, and No. 11 at Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland.

At the April session, 1793, Amanda Lodge No. 12, was chartered at Annapolis, and Concordia No. 13, at Baltimore.

This last, like Washington No. 3, is still in existence, retaining it's original number, rank and prosperity, while all the rest of those named have long since expired.

On the 18th September, 1793, the corner stone of the Capitol at Washington was laid with Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, assisted by the Lodge No. 22 of Alexandria, Va. Brother Joseph Clark, Junior Grand Warden, acting as Grand Master, yielded place to General Washington, President of the United States, who presided during the ceremony.

In May, 1794, the Grand Lodge held its session in Baltimore, where it has ever since continued to meet with the exception of the session of May, 1806, when it convened once more in Easton. The meetings were held in the early days in Concordia Lodge room; the location of which at that time is now unknown; but later on it was in the second story of the old watch house, at the corner of Belvidere Street (now North) and Orange Alley, (now Lexington Street.)

On the 13th July, 1794, Grand Master Henry Williams commissioned Brother Lambert Smith, Grand Secretary, who was going abroad, to visit and open fraternal communication with the Grand Lodge of England. This visitation evoked a cordial and hearty response from that Grand Body; Brother Smith brought back a letter expressing the most kindly and fraternal desire "that an intimate, frequent and regular interchange of friendly offices and brotherly communications may continue the bond of Union between us." The letter also states that they had already "formed an alliance and correspondence" with the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New York, and would be happy to extend the same relation to all other Grand Lodges of the United States.

It was therefore "resolved that this Grand Lodge open a correspondence with all the Ancient Grand Lodges in the United States, and also with the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland."

At the September Communication, 1787, a constitution was adopted, consisting of seven articles. These are brief and terse. Dr. Smith's Ahiman Rezon was adopted for the government of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges. The time and place of meeting and for the election of Grand Officers, and these were fined for non-attendance. Regulations for the formation of new Lodges, procuring a seal, and for amendments to the rules made up the full measure of the document in its primitive form, the whole, including a form of warrant for new Lodges, occupying less than four pages in Brother Schultz's history.

But in December, 1794, Brother Joseph Clark, S. G. W., submitted a new Constitution of sixty-five articles, which was adopted. If the first had been meagre the new paper certainly did not lack in detail. It would fill the ambition of some of the Constitution makers of the present day. It declared the duty of the Grand Lodge among other things "to attend Divine service in public," "to correspond with every

Grand Congregation (Grand Lodge) *on the terrestrial globe*," and "to devise and design plans, problems and positions for her private congregations (Subordinate Lodges) to execute."

It established new offices of Grand Orator, Grand Marshal, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Pursuivant and other high sounding titles. It established a Grand Charity Fund, and made ample arrangements for recruiting it by amercing fines for the slightest short comings upon everybody, from the Grand Master down. These fines in some instances were graded, and Lodges were required to pay \$100 for the first and \$200 for the second offense. If a Grand Officer failed to attend a Communication of the Grand Lodge held, be it borne in mind, in the days of post roads and chaises, he was fined \$10, and if he chanced to lose his luggage on the road and appeared without his jewel, he forfeited \$5.

Somewhat akin to the present system of Grand Inspectors, the State was divided into districts, each subject to the superintendence of a Grand Officer. Here first appears that rigid requirement in the election of Grand Officers, so religiously retained in every subsequent amendment to our Organic law, and so universally disregarded: "During the time that the Senior Deacon is collecting the ballots every member shall be silent and keep his seat."

It may not be amiss to remark that Brother Clark as a reward for his labors was promoted to Deputy Grand Master.

At the November Communication, 1797, it was resolved to petition the General Assembly of the State for an Act of Incorporation. It is quite remarkable what difficulty attended this, or rather the repeated efforts to procure a Charter. Time and again these were unavailing, nor was a Charter finally granted until 1822, a quarter of century after the first application. Forty-four years later an amendment was passed enlarging the property holding qualification and changing the title of the Grand Lodge from Free and Accepted to Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In October, 1799, the Trustees of the Grand Charity Fund were constituted a Lodge under the name of the Grand Steward's Lodge. At first composed of eight Brethren appointed annually and presided over by the Deputy Grand Master, it afterwards included one Past Master from each Lodge in the State, and held its meetings monthly, or as much oftener as occasion required.

So, too, it grew in influence and power. It gradually became the manager of the general finances of the Grand Lodge. Jurisdiction was given it in matters of discipline, and it was constituted an intermediate Court of Appeals. It became a potential factor in all the affairs of the Grand Lodge, exercising, in fact, nearly all its functions during the recess. On one occasion when the retiring Grand Master had closed the Grand Lodge without installing his successor, the Grand Steward's Lodge came to the rescue and supplied the omission.

It continued in existence—a Masonic anomaly—until 1872, when, by the new Constitution then adopted, the management of the Temple and the finances of the Grand Lodge during the recess was committed to the Board of Managers and the Grand Steward's Lodge was dissolved.

General Washington died at Mount Vernon, December 14th, 1799. The news reached Baltimore on the 17th, and on the following day the Grand Lodge convened and Resolved, "That a tribute of the highest respect in their power to evince, should be paid to the memory of their deceased Brother George Washington. For this purpose it was determined that a procession should be made from Washington Lodge room, Fells Point, on Sunday morning following. The Grand Lodge marched in solemn procession to the Presbyterian Church, where an eloquent oration was delivered. This was probably the first public demonstration in the land of funeral honors to the Father of his Country.

By the close of the last Century the organization and success of the Grand Lodge had become assured. Thirteen Subordinate Lodges were in full working order in the various parts of the State. Following the loss of political prestige which it had hitherto enjoyed, the Eastern Shore had now waned in Masonic superiority, and but two of the six Lodges which had formed the Grand Lodge were in existence. In fact both of these had become dormant and been resuscitated, while the Lodges in Baltimore City and the more populous sections of the Western Shore were active and prosperous.

Nor were the Brethren idle in other branches of Masonry. As early as April 9th, 1787, a warrant was issued by Lodge No. 7, at Chestertown, for the formation of a Royal Chapter of Jerusalem, or Lodge of Arch Masons to be attached to Lodge 15, at Fells Point, Baltimore. It will be remembered that at that day the Chapters were attached to the Lodges, and it was not unusual to find a prosperous Lodge "with a Chapter under its wing." Several other Lodges in Maryland were thus provided, and on the 24th June, 1797, the Grand Chapter of Maryland was first organized with David Kerr, Grand Master, as Grand High Priest. This Body lay dormant for several years, but was resuscitated 10 years later, and again the Grand Master, Dr. John Crawford, was selected as Grand High Priest.

Of the Scottish Rite a Lodge of Perfection was inaugurated in Baltimore on the 21st December, 1792, by Brother Henry Wilmans, Grand Inspector General, who was subsequently Grand Master of Maryland. The Roster of the Lodge exhibits the names of 76 members, most of whom were prominent citizens, including four Brethren who subsequently became Grand Masters. At that time no higher degrees in this Rite were known.

Brother Wilmans is also credited with the introduction of the Cryptic Degrees about the same time. Certain it is, that a few years later the control of these degrees, or, at least, of

one of them, was invested in Brothers Philip P. Eckel and Hezekiah Niles, who empowered Jeremy L. Cross to disseminate the select degree, which he did quite generally throughout the country in the early part of the present century.

Brother Schultz, in his History, vol. 1, p. 359, et. seq., demonstrates that a Commandery of Knights Templar was organized in Baltimore as early as 1790 or 1791. It was then styled Encampment, No. 1, of Maryland; it is still in flourishing condition under the name of Maryland Commandery, No. 1, and is claimed by Brother Schultz to be the oldest Commandery in the country, if not in the world.

During the first quarter of the present century Masonry flourished greatly in our State and in fact throughout the country. No records of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge were printed prior to 1820, except an occasional circular of a page or two, and these have become so rare that they are now looked upon as curiosities. Brother Schultz, however, with industry and zeal has brought to light the History of the period and given us the narrative of the doings of the Grand Lodge, as also of much that transpired in other parts of the land.

Dr. John Crawford, a distinguished physician of the City of Baltimore, wielded the Grand Master's gavel during 12 years of the time, and Dr. Richard Pindell, Governor Levin Winder, Dr. Tobias Watkins, Col. Peter Little, Charles Wirgman and General Wm. H. Winder filled out the measure of the term. Of the other men who were prominent in the Councils of the Craft may be mentioned Philip P. Eckel; Hezekiah Niles, George and Henry S. Keatinge, Greenbury Goldsbury, (Grand Secretary), John Kilty, (D. G. M.) General Samuel Ringgold, Josiah Bailey, Dr. John Tyler, Honorables John Leeds Bozman, John Leeds Kerr, William Pinkney and Jonathan Meredith and Grand Chaplains, Revs. John Hargrove, James Inglis and Wm. E.

Wyatt. There were other Brethren quite as well known in the annals of the State, but less distinguished in Masonic circles, because of their private station among the Craft. Throughout the history of Masonry in Maryland, it may be truthfully recorded that "the greatest and best of men have been encouragers and promoters of the art, and have never deemed it derogatory to their dignity to level themselves with the fraternity, extend their privileges and patronize their assemblies."

On the 11th December, 1810, the Lodges in the District of Columbia, met by their Delegates in Convention to form a Grand Lodge, and on the 8th January following, they organized by the election of Grand officers, selecting Valentine Reintzell as first Grand Master. On the 6th May following, these proceedings were reported to the Grand Lodge of Maryland; whereupon it was resolved, "that the several Lodges in the District heretofore working under the authority of this Grand Lodge be permitted to retain their warrants and that upon paying all their dues up to the time of this Grand Communication, except initiation fees from the time of the formation of said Grand Lodge, they be recognized as a Grand Lodge, and admitted into correspondence accordingly."

The stipulation required of us by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was thus applied to our own progeny and it was as promptly and cheerfully complied with, though in both cases, in view of the expense attending the new organization, it doubtless constituted a burdensome condition. While the Grand Lodge of Maryland is now celebrating its Centennial its first born, 76 years old, with 21 Lodges and a membership of 3000, comes with filial affection to participate in our rejoicing.

Hope Lodge in Delaware was not so fortunate in its secession to aid in the formation of the Grand Lodge of that State in June, 1806. One of the irregularities urged against its

action and those of the Delaware Lodges which had been under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, was that they had not formally "withdrawn from the respective Grand Lodges to which they have been tributary.

The Report of the Committee of "Communications" recommended strong measures against the new Grand Lodge in general and Hope Lodge in particular, but this was laid upon the table and subsequently milder councils prevailed and harmony was restored. The logic of events controlled the occasion, and the success of the new Grand Lodge converted rebellion into revolution. Hope Lodge is still in prosperous existence and to-day is present with us, uniting in grateful reminiscences of the past, felicitations upon our celebration and fond hopes for the future success of its old mother.

The war of 1812-14, retarded the growth of the Lodges considerably, and in some instances they became dormant, but no Army Lodges appear to have been chartered by the Grand Lodge of Maryland. On one occasion the near approach of the enemy delayed the meeting of the Grand Lodge from the 5th, till the 9th May, 1813. With the return of peace, however, the Lodges which had become dormant were revived and the Craft prospered again.

On the first December, 1813, the schism which had existed for 75 years between the "Ancients" and "Moderns" in England, was healed by the union there of the two Grand Lodges into the "United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England." This led to similar unions in those of the United States where the schism existed. But in Maryland no such action was necessary, as we had become unanimously "Ancient" in the colonial days.

On the 4th July, 1815, the corner-stone of the Washington Monument in our city, was laid with imposing ceremonies by the Grand Lodge. It was the first monument erected to the memory of Washington, and the occasion was one of universal rejoicing. An immense procession, civic and mili-

tary, attended the Grand Lodge. Governor Levin Winder officiated as Grand Master. In pleasant coincidence we note the presence of the Chief Executive of the State in our midst to-day, in the person of our well beloved Senior Grand Warden.

The first movement towards a building for the use of the Fraternity was made at November, 1804 session of the Grand Lodge, when a Committee was appointed to ascertain the cost and devise a mode by lottery, or otherwise for raising the means. The Legislature in the following year authorized a lottery to the extent of \$12,500, and subsequently enlarged the amount to \$35,000. This franchise was sold for \$20,000, and the balance about as much more, was raised by stock subscriptions. The corner stone of the building (now owned by the city and used as a Court house) on St. Paul street between Fayette and Lexington, was laid by Governor Levin Winder as Grand Master on the 16th May 1814. The structure was not completed, however, until 1822, when it was formally dedicated. It continued in use by the Fraternity with the United States Courts occupying the ground floor until the completion of the present temple in November, 1868. A golden trowel was presented to Grand Master Winder, to be used in laying the corner stone; It has probably been used at every corner stone laying by the Grand Lodge since, and is now the property of Brother P. G. M. Charles Webb, who received it from one of the descendants of Brother Winder.

Following the union of the States after the Revolution, repeated efforts were made to confederate the Grand Lodges into a Federal Grand Body. The Grand Lodge of Georgia on the 28th December, 1789, renewed the proposition which had first been inaugurated by the Army Lodges nine years before. At the September session 1790, the Grand Lodge of Maryland resolved that while it was inexpedient to form a national Grand Lodge, it would be advantageous to the

Fraternity to hold a Convention of Deputies from the several Grand Lodges for the purpose of forming a more intimate union, of establishing a regular and permanent intercourse among them, and of introducing a complete uniformity in the government, conduct and proceedings of the Craft."

At June session 1800, in response to a similar proposition from the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, this Grand Lodge determined to adhere to its former action. Again in 1822, a Convention was held in Washington at the call of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, whose Grand Master, Brother Henry Clay, urged the same proposition, but Maryland stood firm as before. In May 1843, a Convention was held in the City of Baltimore; It established a standard work (said to be the same that had been previously obtained in Maryland), adopted forms and ceremonies of laying corner stones, funerals, dedication of halls, &c., and advised the formation of a National Triennial Convention to preserve uniformity in the work, and determine questions of Jurisprudence, if agreed to by 13 or more States; but the approval of the requisite number of Grand Lodges was never obtained even to this modified proposition.

At May Communication 1845, Grand Master Charles Gilman, who was then Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of the United States, and subsequently General Grand High Priest, recommended the formation of a General Grand Lodge. The proposition was unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, and the other Grand Lodges were invited to send delegates to a Convention for the purpose to be held in Baltimore, in September, 1847. The Convention assembled, but only North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, responded to the call. A constitution was adopted, providing for a "Supreme Grand Lodge for the United States of America" if ratified by sixteen of the Grand Lodges of the country, but the assent of the requisite number was never obtained.

On the 8th 1824, the Grand Lodge held a Special October Communication for the purpose of extending fraternal greetings to Brother, the Marquis De LaFayette. He was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Grand Lodge, and was presented with a diploma of membership and a copy of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. He was accompanied by his son and private Secretary, Brothers George Washington La Fayette and Colonel LaVasseur. On retiring from the Grand Lodge he participated in a ball and supper given in his honor by the citizens of Baltimore, who had received him on the previous day and escorted him through the streets of the city with an immense procession, civic and military. The legislature of our State at its following session, passed an Act constituting the Marquis and his male heirs citizens of the State of Maryland.

On St. John's day, December 27th, the Marquis having returned to Baltimore, was again received by the Grand Lodge, which had convened for the purpose, and was escorted in procession to the old Concert Hall on South Charles street to partake of a dinner tendered him by the Grand Lodge. From the account published in the Federal Gazette, and reproduced by Brother Schultz in his history, the dinner was provided by Brother David Barnum and must have been a splendid affair. The decorations were rare and costly, including a full length portrait of the General himself and two Busts in marble of Washington. Twenty-four regular and nineteen volunteer toasts were drank and responded to and the distinguished guest "expressed the satisfaction it gave him to spend the day with them."

On the 4th July, 1828, the Grand Lodge convened to participate in the inauguration of the grandest enterprise of the day, the laying of the first stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The occasion evoked universal interest and enthusiasm among all classes of citizens. The Grand Masters of Pennsylvania and Virginia, whose legislatures had united

with our own in granting the needful charters to the enterprise, attended with their suites ; the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, actually laid the stone in position after it had been tested and found to be "well formed, true and trusty" by the three Grand Masters.

The procession, including Masonic, military and various trade displays, was immense, and the ceremonies well befitted the important undertaking which was being begun. The whole day was given up to rejoicing and festivities, a Grand Masonic Banquet being spread in the afternoon in a large tent erected in the Court yard of the Globe Inn on Baltimore street, near Howard.

On the 8th August, in the following year, the same ceremony was performed at the commencement of the building of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, now called the Northern Central. The date was the Centennial Anniversary of the passage of the Act by the legislature for the incorporation of Baltimore town. In the evening a Mass-meeting and grand torch-light procession of citizens were had. It will be remembered that both these occurrences took place during the early part of the famous Anti-Masonic trouble, showing how slowly and strangely was wrought up the wonderful excitement that subsequently involved our own State and the whole country.

On the 4th of July, 1826, Winder Lodge, No. 77, in Baltimore city, issued a circular commending to the Lodges throughout the country the cause of the American Colonization Society. The Lodge was composed of some of the most distinguished men of that day in our community and the circular created a profound impression. It was published in nearly every newspaper in the country with approbation, and elicited liberal subscriptions from Lodges and individuals in every direction. To it may be fairly credited the success of the colonization scheme, which at that time engaged the atten-

tion and secured the approbation of the leading Statesmen of the country. After setting forth the aims of the society, and demonstrating the propriety of devoting Lodge funds in aid of the cause, the circular concludes with the following eloquent appeal.

“1800 years have elapsed since the Christian era, and one quarter of the Globe is yet in utter darkness. 500 years have elapsed since the revival of letters in Europe ; but Africa never enjoyed them. If your Lodge, Worshipful Sir, grants the proposed aid, and if the example is followed, as it doubtless will be, by the Lodges throughout the country, a sum will be annually raised sufficient to transport thousands every season to Africa, until a mighty nation, amalgamated with the natives of the soil, will owe its establishment to your bounty, and spread through the now benighted land, the learning, the arts and the religion of the country from which it emigrated. We are told that Masonry ceases to be useful at the dawn of learning and during the progress of improvement ; but will not the brightest hour of its glory be that in which millions, as they kneel to the true God, will bless it in their prayers for having taught them to pray.”

The abduction of William Morgan is alleged to have taken place at Canandaigua, New York, in September, 1826. For a time the excitement was confined to that neighborhood, but as time advanced it spread until it became of national importance. In September 1831, the Anti-Masonic Convention was held in Baltimore, and nominated Honorable William Wirt for President of the United States. Brother Israel D. Maulsby, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, at the November Communication of the Grand Lodge following, reported : “the committee are of opinion that the late convention held in this city, and the nominations resulting from that meeting, and particularly the acceptance of the nomination by the distinguished individual to whom it was tendered, has added much weight and given additional consequence to the party in origin and name, and in profession hostile to the existence of Masonry.”

Although thus slow in reaching Maryland it was no less complete in its effects upon the Lodges throughout the State and when the excitement finally died away, there were but *thirteen* Lodges left in existence with an affiliated membership of less than 300. Precisely the number of Lodges with which the new century had been begun and a much smaller membership. The Lodges that weathered through the storm, all of which are still in existence, were Concordia, Amicable, St. John's, Cassia, Warren and King David in Baltimore, Mt. Arrarat at Bel Air, Union at Elkton, Harmony at Port Deposit, Cumberland at Cumberland, Cambridge at Cambridge, Patmos at Ellicotts city, and Friendship at Williamsport. They were the color guard during the season which sorely tried the souls of our fathers.

It was not until 1840, that the reaction had fairly commenced. The condition of affairs at this time may be well described in the following quotation from the Report of the Committee of Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Ohio : "Masonry is fast awakening from the slumber into which it had fallen by the unjust warfare waged against it. Public sentiment has in a great measure become tranquilized, and that demagogue spirit which for a time distracted one of the most pacific institutions of human origin, is receiving the reprobation of the virtuous of all parties."

But it was no small matter to reinvigorate and rehabilitate the dormant Lodges. Ten or a dozen years of slumber had well nigh proved the death sleep of many of the Lodges in various parts of the State. The Convention of 1843, [already referred to,] which was held in Baltimore, did much to revive the Institution from its torpid lethargy. It was necessary, however, that persistent and zealous efforts should be exerted to stimulate the feeble beginnings which were attempted in the revival. In the person of Brother Daniel A. Piper, Grand Lecturer, a man was found well suited to the occasion. He applied himself industriously to disseminating the "work"

throughout the different Lodges of the State, visiting them in person and laboring assiduously to resuscitate them into active life.

On the 4th May, 1844, the Grand Lodge by a very narrow majority determined to attend the funeral of Brother David Barnum on the following day in formal procession. Had such an occurrence taken place from six to ten years before, those participating in the procession would probably have been lynched, or at any rate tarred and feathered.

On the 1st July, 1845, the Grand Lodge united in the procession and participated in the funeral honors at Monument Square of General Andrew Jackson, late President of the U. S. and Past Grand Master of Tennessee.

About this time the War with Mexico began and again the membership of the Lodges was depleted to recruit the ranks of the Army. Nor did the number materially increase again until after the close of the war three years later.

At the November Communication 1845 a new Grand Charity fund was instituted, that created under Brother Clark's Constitution of 1794 having some how or other disappeared, probably in the erection of the Temple on St. Paul street. The new fund from the small beginning of a semi-annual appropriation of \$100 from the Grand Lodge Treasury, with the application of the Grand Lodge tax upon initiation fees and the subsequent addition of a moderate per capita tax, gradually increased till it reached in 1867 the handsome aggregate of \$57,000. Unfortunately this was all invested in the stock of the new Masonic Temple and until the Finances of the Grand Lodge will admit of a resumption of the payment of dividends upon this stock, the Grand Charity Fund exists only in name.

Nor has it been practicable since the completion of the Temple to continue the taxation, which built up the Grand Charity Fund, the Grand Lodge requiring all the aid its Subordinates have been able to render to pay interest upon the encumbrances upon the Temple, and to reduce the principal

of these, preparatory to a resumption of dividends on the stock debt. Moral—Grand Charity Funds should not be employed in building enterprises.

On the May 1847 the Grand Lodge united with the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, in laying the corner stone of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

On the 25th July, 1849, the Grand Lodge in public procession united in the funeral obsequies of Brother James K. Polk, late President of the United States. A large Mass Meeting was held in Monument Square in the evening and the citizens of Baltimore manifested their sincere sympathy and sorrow upon the melancholy event. "As a further mark of respect it was resolved that the Grand Lodge Saloon be put in the usual mourning."

At November Communication 1851 a Committee previously appointed for the purpose, reported that they had procured and forwarded to Washington a memorial stone, which had been employed in the construction of the Washington Monument in that City. The block is described as of pure white marble, 4 feet by 2, handsomely sculptured with Masonic emblems in Bas relief and suitably inscribed, as a contribution from the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

At the November Communication 1854 a Committee was appointed to employ some suitable person to compile a history of Freemasonry in Maryland, and a year later they reported that they had selected Rev. Brother Jno. N. McJilton, (subsequently Grand Master) for the task. A previous effort in this direction had been made at the May session 1849, when a Committee to whom had been referred the book of proceedings of Old Lodge No. 1, at Joppa, presented by Brother James Lucas, reported an interesting Historical sketch compiled therefrom. It was thereupon resolved that a "Committee on the Masonic History of Maryland," be annually appointed, charged with the duty of collecting material for such a publication and the Grand Inspectors were required

to assist the Committee by "researches in their respective provinces." Again in May 1863 a Committee was appointed to prepare for publication a Compendium of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its organization.

But the voluntary and paid systems alike failed, and if any work was accomplished we have no reports among the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the results of such efforts. It remained for our esteemed Brother E. T. Schultz, subsequently Senior Grand Warden, to undertake this task as a private enterprise and a labor of love. Having spent a number of years in preparation, he began in 1884 the publication of a most thorough and complete History of Freemasonry in Maryland, which he has now brought down to the National Convention of 1843 held in Baltimore. It constitutes the best History of the Craft ever published in this Country and includes a record of all the events of National Masonic interest as well as those pertaining to our own State. It would be a misfortune to the Fraternity should Brother Schultz be prevented from any cause from completing his valuable work to the date of this celebration.

On 21st November, 1855, it was determined to establish a Library, and \$100 was appropriated to make a beginning. This enterprise has perhaps made less progress than any other ever inaugurated by the Grand Lodge. While in other jurisdictions the Library has received generous support and been liberally fostered by the Fraternity, with us it has been permitted to languish until within the past few years, when a real effort has been made to accomplish practical results. The present management are to be congratulated that there is at least a prospect of securing a Library worthy of the name for the use of the Brethren in our State.

On the 10th March, 1857, the Grand Lodge joined in the funeral procession of Brother Elisha Kent Kane, M. D., the

The writer desires to acknowledge his obligation to Brother Schultz for the assistance derived from his work, both printed and manuscript, in the preparation of this paper.

Arctic Explorer. The procession was a very large one both civic and military, and escorted the remains of Brother Kane with great solemnity through the City of Baltimore on the way to their last resting place.

On the 19th November, 1860, the Grand Lodge after due consideration adopted the system of exchanging Representatives with other Grand Lodges. At present this system seems to be universal among American Grand Lodges, as well as in many of those abroad, and while the actual medium of communication is through the Reports of the Committees of Correspondence as in former years, we find our Grand Lodge well equipped with Representatives from nearly or quite all its sisters, ready and willing at least to extend fraternal courtesies and perform any service within their power for the jurisdictions they represent.

With the War between the States for a fourth time our Lodges were called upon to recruit the ranks of the Army. This time, being a Border state we were required to furnish quotas for both sides of the unhappy strife, and at no period of the history of the Grand Lodge was the truth of the ancient charge more seriously realized that "Masonry hath always been injured by war, bloodshed and confusion."

Among the many incidents of the efforts of Masons to assuage the rigors of warfare, the following is reported in the Address of Grand Master Berry, at the May Communication 1862. The 3rd Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers had been encamped during the previous summer near the village of Hampton, Va., which had been deserted by its inhabitants in such haste as to leave much valuable property exposed to pillage. Learning that there was a Masonic Hall in the village Lieut. J. H. Chase, the Regimental Quartermaster, obtained from the Commanding General permission to take charge of the property of the Lodge. Obtaining possession of the Charter (bearing date 1787), records and other property of the Lodge (St. Tammany Lodge No. 5), and being unable to forward them to Richmond, Lieut. Chase, delivered

these to Grand Master Berry with the request to forward them "to our brethren in Virginia and convey to them our fraternal regards." The Hall and the entire village had meanwhile been destroyed by fire, and Brother Chase adds in his letter: "my associates with myself congratulate ourselves that we were the humble instruments in rescuing the records and warrants from the conflagration." It is a pleasing reminiscence after the lapse of a quarter of a century, to recall such incidents of brotherly love and regard among those who were arrayed against each other in deadly strife.

For some years the Temple on St. Paul Street had been inadequate to the needs of the Fraternity in Baltimore. The United States Courts had been provided with a handsome Court House of their own, leaving the first story of the Temple unremunerative, and various propositions for the alteration and extension of the building had been freely discussed, as also the plan of selling it altogether and building a new Temple elsewhere.

At the May Communication 1864 Grand Master Coates recommended that preliminary steps be taken looking to the inauguration of the enterprise. It was resolved to issue stock to the extent of \$200,000 and that as soon as the subscriptions thereto amounted to \$50,000 the Grand Charity Fund should be invested in the same security. A Building Committee was appointed consisting of Bros. John Coates, G. M., Francis Burns, John S. Berry, Charles Webb, William Wilson, Jr. George J. Kennard and James Logue. Bro. Edmund G. Lind was subsequently selected as Architect.

In November 1865 the Committee reported the purchase of the site of the present Temple on North Charles Street, and in May following, additional ground was bought to enlarge the lot. On the 20th November, 1866, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the New Temple with imposing ceremonies. The procession was immense, including Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies at home and from various other States. The President of the United States, Bro. Andrew

Johnson, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, with his Secretary, Bro. Robert Johnson, escorted by Governor Swann and his uniformed Staff, joined the procession at the Governor's residence on Franklin street and marched with the Grand Master his suite through the open lines to the site of the new Building.

Hymns composed for the occasion by Rev. Andrew Longacre and Hon. Brantz Mayer were sung by a Choir of two hundred voices, accompanied by an Orchestra, under the supervision of Bro. Robert J. Kerr. Rev. R. W. McMurdy of New York, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of the United States, acted as Grand Chaplain. Our distinguished and now venerable Brother, John H. B. Latrobe, delivered an able and eloquent oration, concluding with the following beautiful peroration :

“Whether Freemasonry may go back to the Mithratic caves, Egyptian or Grecian temples, to Roman Collegia, to the House of the Lord at Jerusalem in Moriah—to the preceptories of the Templars—to the Crusades—to the charter of Athelstan—or the Lodge of Kilwinning—is, after all, but of little moment. Its principles can alone be relied on to maintain our time honored Order in its purity. They inculcate charity to all mankind—a charity without stint—a brotherhood without boundaries—religion without sectarianism—patriotism without party—an union, not of hands only, but of hearts—an union not limited to persons, but embracing states and nations—and all this accompanied by the profoundest recognition of man's dependence upon Him, whose All seeing Eye is our emblem, who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out the Earth with a span, and comprehended the dust of the Earth in a balance and weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance.”

On the 17th September, 1867, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the Antietam National Monument in the Soldiers Cemetery, at Antietam, Washington County, and one month later performed the same ceremony at the new City Hall in Baltimore.

On the 31st August, 1868, Brother Samuel Pickering of Mystic Circle Lodge, died leaving his entire estate (about \$25.000), to the Grand Lodge as a Grand Charity Fund, subject only to a life estate in behalf of his sister and aunt, the former happily still surviving. So far as the printed records disclose, this is the only legacy ever bequeathed to the Grand Lodge; it is a fitting testimonial to the memory of our deceased Brother that mention should be made in this sketch of his kind and thoughtful munificence.

The building of the new Temple had meanwhile progressed amid rejoicing and congratulation and at the May Communication 1869, Grand Master Coates, Chairman of the Building Committee, reported that the Temple was completed and ready for occupancy. But now came "the tug of war." *It had not been paid for.* A resolution for its dedication with public ceremonies was promptly negatived upon the ground that there was no money in the treasury, and that we were without the means to pay dividends upon the stock debt, or to discharge a large floating debt which had accumulated in the construction. If there was ever any formal dedication in private no mention of it can be found in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

All efforts were now directed towards raising the means to meet the pressing claims. Taxation upon the Subordinate Lodges was necessarily resorted to, and in the emergency a host of critics arose to find fault with the plan of building and even the policy of erecting the structure at all. Unfortunately the main hall, which had been relied upon as a source of large revenue from rentals, proved deficient in its most important requirement—Acoustics. Murmurings of discontent, complaints, and even denunciations, became the order of the day, and many brethren who could doubtless have built a different Temple, felt and expressed confidence that they could have built a *better* one.

Meanwhile the creditors, not content with urging the payment of their claims by pacific methods, had resorted to legal

process and the sale of the Temple to satisfy its liens was only delayed by the struggle for priority among the various claimants.

It happened at this critical juncture in the affairs of the Grand Lodge, as it always does in meritorious cases in human affairs, that men were found to meet the emergency.

At the November Communication 1780, Brother John H. B. Latrobe, who had delivered the Oration at the laying of the corner stone of the building, was elected Grand Master and at once called a halt in the rapid march towards financial disgrace. The indebtedness of the Grand Lodge was as follows :

Two ground rents upon the lots aggregating	\$ 105,000.00
Two mortgages aggregating	66,963.71
Call loan secured by individual endorsement	7,500.00
Mechanics Lien claims	45,683.24
Floating debt	28,326.76
Stock debt	236,530.00

Making a total of \$ 490,003.71

With an annual interest account of over \$ 14,760.

To carry out the scheme devised by Brother Latrobe it was necessary to raise at once the sum of \$46,000. Brother Francis Burns, Dep., Grand Master and Mr. John W. Garrett promptly and nobly came to the rescue with a joint loan of this amount. The balance of the unsecured debt was at once secured and its payment provided for by the establishment of a sinking fund, to which all the available surplus revenues of the Grand Lodge were dedicated. From this time forth all have stood together and wrought in concert to grapple successfully with the task of reducing the burden of indebtedness. As an evidence of the success already attained the present condition of the Finances of the Grand Lodge may be stated as follows :

Ground rents still remaining,	\$ 80.000
Mortgage debt @ 5 per ct.	46.000
Stock debt still outstanding,	147.550
Total	\$ 273.550

With an annual interest account of \$6,120.

On the 26th April 1871 the Grand Lodge was convened to inter with masonic service the remains of Brother Anthony Kimmel, Past Grand Master, who died the preceding day.

On 31st, May the corner stone of the Maryland Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb at Frederick was laid with impressive ceremonies.

In September the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the General Grand Chapter of the United States convened in Baltimore and the new Temple furnished most excellent accommodations for both Grand Bodies simultaneously. This gathering was the first complete and thorough reunion of Masons throughout the United States since the close of the War. An immense concourse, especially of Knights Templar, were present and the generous hospitality of Masons and the whole Community extended to the Visitors has been a theme of conversation ever since among those who attended

Notwithstanding the heavy drain upon the Brethren incurred in the entertainment of these visitors, when the great fires occurred a month later in Northern Wisconsin and the City of Chicago, handsome subscriptions were promptly raised and forwarded to the sufferers, and the Grand Master was enabled to report at the November Communication, in conjunction with the success of the scheme for saving the Temple from sale, that these unusual demands upon the liberality of the Fraternity had all been fully met.

On the 24th September Past Grand Master John Coates died and on the 27th he was buried by the Grand Lodge. He had presided when the proposition to build the Temple was first made and served as Chairman of the Building Committee throughout its construction. Once only had he been

permitted to meet with the Grand Lodge in the house after its completion—at the November Communication 1869—when from age and infirmity he declined a re-election. He continued an invalid down to the time of his death.

On the 8th March, 1872 the Grand Lodge was convened to inter with Masonic ceremonies the remains of Bro. Benjamin C. Howard, Past Grand Master: Probaby no one ever attained such popularity as he had enjoyed among the Fraternity of this or any other State. Presiding for eighteen years consecutively, from 1824 to 1842, he was looked upon during the famous Anti Masonic excitement as the National Counsellor to whom the persecuted Masons of our own and other States turned for advice and assistance in their troubles. He died at the age of 81, esteemed and venerated by all classes of citizens.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held on the 27th June 1875 to attend the funeral of Bro. Daniel A. Piper, Grand Tiler, Past Grand Senior Warden and Grand Lecturer. The long and efficient services of Bro. Piper had greatly endeared him to the Craft; He had been the custodian of the "Work" at a time when the Anti Masonic excitement had decimated the ranks and literally stopped the conferring of degrees. He was the last but one (Bro. John Dove, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who died shortly after) of the Landmarks of the Convention of 1843. In the humble position of Grand Tiler he had probaby trained more candidates and pupils in the lore of Masonry than any other Brother in Maryland and the cortege which followed his remains to their resting place included many sincere mourners.

On the 15th November 1875 Bro. Frederick Fickey, Past Grand Treasurer, submitted a proposition for the establishment of a Lodge of Relief; It was promptly adopted and from that beginning has grown the present admirable and thoroughly systematic plan of dispensing Masonic Charity

which has been adopted not only in our own, but in many other jurisdictions of the Country.

At the November Communication 1878, Brothers John H. B. Latrobe, Grand Master, and Francis Burns, Deputy Grand Master, retired from their respective stations. The conspicuous services of these Brethren, the former for eight years and the latter for thirteen, elicited the most cordial expression of gratitude and affectionate regard from those present, and a Committee was appointed to prepare a suitable testimonial of the appreciation of the Grand Lodge of their arduous labors in behalf of the Craft.

On the 31st March following a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held, to which the Committee submitted their report. This consisted of a series of Resolutions addressed to each with appropriate Grand Officers jewels, and a request that Brother Latrobe sit for a portrait to be presented to the Grand Lodge, that of Brother Burns being already in its possession. The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the Public Hall of the Temple, where a large audience of ladies and gentlemen had assembled in pursuance of the invitation of the Grand Master. The Jewels and Resolutions were then formally presented to the Brethren amid genuine and general congratulation.

In April 1879 the efforts of the Craft to reduce the debt upon the Temple were supplemented by their wives, families and lady friends by a Grand Masonic Fair, producing the handsome result of \$25,440.56. This sum added to the sinking fund devised by Brother Latrobe and accumulated during his term of office, enabled the Board of Managers to effect a reduction of \$67,963.71, in the lien indebtedness upon the Temple and lightened the burden still further by a saving of \$4,347.44 in annual interest.

On the 11th January, 1880, the Grand Lodge convened and attended the funeral of Brother Nicholas Brewer, P. D. G. M., who died at the age of 90. P. D. G. M. Francis Burns de-

parted this life a few days earlier at the age of 88. Brother Brewer had been a Mason 62 years and Brother Burns even longer.

The third week of October 1880 was a season of great rejoicing in our Mounmental City, being devoted to the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the City. There was a series of parades, lasting through four days, of Trade displays, Military, Fire Department, Religious and Secret Societies. At the first suggestion of a Masonic display it was declined upon the ground that only a Masonic occasion would justify a parade of the Grand Lodge. But the City authorities were kindly importunate and assigned a day especially for the Masonic parade, imposing the single condition that we should be accompanied by the school children. The Grand Lodge was escorted by our own and a number of visting Commanderies of Knights Templar, as also the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland and was followed by at least 5,000 school boys.

On the 18th October, 1881, the Grand Lodge attended the laying of the corner stone of the National Monument at Yorktown, Virginia, Grand Master Tyson officiating as Senior Grand Warden.

On the 21st November, 1882, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the U. S. Post Office and Court House in this City, when an interesting historical address prepared by Brother John H. B. Latrobe, Past Grand Master, was read.

On the 21st February, 1885, the Grand Lodge participated in the dedication of the Washington Monument in Washington. It does not appear that Maryland united in the laying of the corner stone on the 4th July, 1848, except in the person of Grand Chaplain, afterwards Grand Master, John N. McJilton, who officiated as Grand Chaplain on the occasion.

On the 1st August, 1886, the Grand Lodge unveiled with Masonic ceremonies the statue at Annapolis of Baron DeKalb, the Commander of the Maryland Line in General Gates' Army of the South in the Revolution.

A list of the installed Grand Officers throughout the Century, kindly furnished by Brother Medairy, Grand Secretary, is hereto appended :

Twenty Eight Grand Masters have wielded the Gavel as follows :

DR. JOHN COATS

was born in Philadelphia July 11, 1751. He served creditably throughout the war of the Revolution, participating in Arnold's Campaign in Canada and serving as a comrade with Aaron Burr. He was made a Mason in Philadelphia and was Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania during 1779 1780. Three Lodges on the Eastern Shore were organized through his exertions, one as early as 1773. He was unanimously selected as Grand Master by the Maryland Convention of 1783, and again in 1787, serving till 1800 inclusive, and again a fifth term in 1793. He died Nov. 30, 1810, at Easton, universally esteemed and regretted.

The Brethren of Coats Lodge erected a Mounment over his remains in 1828; The Chair in which he presided over its deliberations was presented to the Grand Lodge by Grand Master McJilton, November 16, 1863. It is now a conspicuous feature in the furniture of the Grand Masters Room, and is occupied by the Grand Master at this Assemblage.

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY,

first Deputy and Second Grand Master, was a prominent member of the Bar of Kent County. Late in life he became entirely blind, but continued in active practice with the aid of his daughter, who read and wrote for him and appeared with him at the trial table. He was also a zealous Royal Arch Mason.

HENRY WILMANS,

third Grand Master, was born in Bremen, June 17, 1751, and emigrated to this country about 1790, settling in Baltimore as a Merchant and Importer. He organized Concordia Lodge and was its first Master in 1793; the same

year he became Deputy Grand Master and the year following was elected Grand Master, but died in July, 1795, shortly after retiring from office. He is supposed to have introduced into Maryland a number of the so called higher degrees, both of the York and Scottish rites, which he had received in Germany.

DAVID KERR

was chosen fourth Grand Master in 1795, having previously served as Grand Treasurer and Deputy Grand Master. He was born in Scotland, February 3, 1749, and came to America 20 years later. After the Revolution he settled in Easton and became a prosperous merchant, as well as the founder of the family bearing his name and still well and favorably known in our State. He was also the first Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Maryland. He died November 2, 1814, highly honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens.

DR. GUSTAVUS R. BROWN,

fifth Grand Master, was born in Charles County in 1748. He was educated at the Edinburgh Medical University and is supposed to have taken the first degree while there. He enjoyed an enviable reputation as a skilful Physician, being one of the two called into consultation at the last illness of General Washington. He died at Port Tobacco in 1804.

WILLIAM BELTON,

sixth Grand Master, (elected in 1798) seems to have been a patriotic Mason. In an address to the elder Adams, President of the United States on the 12th July, 1798, evidently inspired by the Grand Master, the President is assured of the loyalty and devotion of the Masonic Fraternity to the Government, and of their readiness to take up arms in its defence in the event of the War with France, then deemed imminent. The preceding year, while Deputy Grand Master, Brother Belton had issued a notice in the newspapers calling upon the Brethren to join him in the organization of a Masonic Military Company to be attached to the State Militia. Subsequently as Grand Master he issued a dispensation for the for-

mation of a Military Lodge. Both these acts were decided by the Grand Lodge to be illegal and a vote of censure was passed in consequence, but this was subsequently rescinded.

MAJOR WILLIAM THOMAS,

seventh Grand Master, was a native of St. Mary's County, of Welsh and English descent. He served in the Maryland Line during the Revolution. He was afterwards a member of the State Legislature, first in the lower House and then for 12 years in the Senate, over which he presided for several terms. He was made a Mason in St. Columba Lodge in March 1795 and in 1798 aided to organize Hiram Lodge, No. 27, at Leonardtown, of which he was the first Master. He was elected Grand Master the following year and not being present, was installed by proxy in the person of Brother Thomas Gardiner, and was re-elected for another term in June 1800. He died in August 1813, while President of the State Senate and his death was sincerely lamented by all classes of citizens.

DR. JOHN CRAWFORD

was born in Ireland, May 3rd, 1746, educated in Dublin, receiving his degree as M. D. from the University of Leyden. Soon after he made two voyages to the Colonies in the service of the East India Company, by whom he was highly commended for valuable professional services. He was married in 1778 and soon after removed with his family to Barbadoes, where he was stationed in charge of a large Hospital. In 1780 the Island was swept by a disastrous tornado, and the entire population surviving were thrown upon his bounty for medical supplies. These he dispensed with the greatest liberality, and two years later he was compelled by ill health to return to England. Returning again to Barbadoes he subsequently removed to Demerara, and was appointed Physician to the Colony and Surgeon in charge of a Military hospital by the Dutch Government. In 1794 he was again driven back to England by ill health, and two years later he removed to this country, settling in Baltimore.

Here he continued the habit of Philanthropy for which his whole life was celebrated. He established the Baltimore General Dispensary, and continued one of its most active Managers till his death. He was also active in the Hibernian Benevolent Society, and was one of the founders of the Bible Society. He was all the while an active practitioner of medicine and a regular contributor to the medical journals of our own country and elsewhere, and first introduced vaccination in Baltimore.

He was made a Mason either in the East or West Indies when he was about 25 years of age, and joined Amicable Lodge in 1798. Shortly after he was chosen Worshipful Master and in the following year was elected Deputy Grand Master, serving two terms. In 1801 he was made Grand Master and continued in office 12 years, fulfilling the duties during the year for which Brother Richard Pindell was elected. He was also Grand High Priest of the State.

He died on the 9th May, 1813, aged 67. A singular circumstance attended his death, which can only be explained satisfactorily upon the theory that his superior medical skill enabled him to understand the peculiarity of his malady, at its inception, and foretell its result: The Grand Lodge had met on the 3rd May, and during the temporary absence of the Grand Master he was re-elected for the ensuing term, and an adjournment was taken till the 5th May, but owing to the near approach of the enemy the re-assembling did not occur till the 9th.

On the evening of the 3rd May he delivered an address, as was his custom, and withdrew from the Grand Lodge. In passing the Tyler he shook hands with him affectionately, and as he was leaving remarked to him that the door which had just closed upon him would never be again opened for his reception. The prophecy was fulfilled, for when the Grand Lodge assembled six days later his death was announced and

arrangements were made for his funeral, which occurred on the following day. He was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard, corner of Fayette and Green streets.

DR. RICHARD PINDELL

was a practicing Physician of prominence in Hagerstown until about 1814, when he removed to Kentucky, where it is said he was family Physician of Brother Henry Clay for many years. At the May Communication 1806 Dr. Crawford declined re-election as Grand Master and Dr. Pindell was elected. He was not present at the time nor at any later Communication of the Grand Lodge, giving as the reason of his absence that he could not attend without sacrificing professional engagements and requesting that some other Brother be chosen in his stead. His case presents the anomaly of a Grand Master who was never present in the Grand Lodge nor exercised any of the functions of his office.

DR. TOBIAS WATKINS

was born in Maryland in 1780, was educated at St. Johns College at Annapolis, graduating in 1798, subsequently received the degree of M. D., at the Edinburgh Medical University in 1802. Practiced in Baltimore City and from 1813 to 1818 was an Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army. From 1824 to 1830 he was fourth Auditor in the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, where he died in 1855.

He was a member of Washington Lodge No. 3, and became Senior Grand Warden in 1808. Having served from 1809 to 1813 as Deputy, upon the death of Dr. Crawford he was elected Grand Master and served one year. He was again elected in 1816 and served two years. He was also prominent in all the other Branches of Masonry.

GOVERNOR LEVIN WINDER

was born September 4th, 1757, in Somerset County. At 18 he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, serving throughout the War, at the close of which he had attained the rank of Lieut. Colonel. He afterwards served in the State Legislature and was elected Governor in 1812, which position he

occupied during the War. He was elected Grand Master in 1814 and served two years. He was a zealous Mason from early manhood, having been Master of his Lodge (No. 37, at Princess Anne) at 25, and representing it in both the Conventions of 1783 and 1787. He died July 1st, 1819, in the 63rd year of his age, after a prolonged illness, venerated and esteemed by all classes of citizens.

COLONEL PETER LITTLE

was born in Pennsylvania, December 11th, 1775. Came to Baltimore in 1789 and learned the trade of watchmaker and silversmith. Represented his constituency in the State Legislature and then in Congress. Having voted in favor of the War with Great Britain he resigned his seat in Congress to accept the command of the 38th Regiment U. S. Infantry, which he retained till the close of the War. He subsequently served again in the State Legislature and a second time in Congress for a period of thirteen years.

He was made a Mason in Concordia Lodge in 1797, was elected Grand Secretary in 1798, Grand Treasurer in 1840, Senior Grand Warden in 1811, Deputy in 1813 and again in 1816 and 1817 and Grand Master in 1818 and 1819. He died February 5th, 1830, at the age of 55.

CHARLES WIRGMAN

was a native of London and came to this City with his brother Peter about the beginning of the present century, the two engaging in the shipping business on South Gay street. He was made a Mason in Cassia Lodge in 1811 and subsequently served several terms as Worshipful Master. He was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1816 and continued as such until 1820, when he was selected as Grand Master. Re-elected in May 1821, he died on the 28th August following. A clerk in his employ having contracted Yellow Fever he visited him and contracted the disease, dying three days later. He was an intimate friend of Brothers Benjamin C. Howard and Jonathan Meredith. Owing to the cause of his death the Grand

Lodge could not attend his funeral, but at the November Communication following, the brethren proceeded to St. Paul's P. E. Church (of which he had been an active member), where Rev. Brother Dr. Wm. E. Wyatt, Grand Chaplain, conducted funeral services and Brother Howard pronounced an eulogy upon his life and character.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. WINDER

was born February 18th, 1775, in Somerset County, being a nephew of the Governor. After a liberal preliminary education he studied law, becoming meanwhile an intimate friend of Mr. Roger B. Taney, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States. Removing to Baltimore in 1802 he immediately took front rank in his profession with such competitors as Luther Martin, William Pinkney and Robert Goodloe Harper.

At the commencement of the War with Great Britain he was commissioned Lieut. Colonel, and in the following Spring was promoted to Brigadier. At Stony Creek he was taken prisoner and was held as a hostage by the British, but was subsequently released upon parole in order to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. This he accomplished successfully, and his visit to Baltimore was the occasion of a brilliant ovation from all classes of citizens. Returning to Canada in accordance with the terms of his parole, he was soon after exchanged and resumed his command.

He was in command at the unfortunate Battle of Bladensburg, for the result of which he was unfairly criticised by a Committee of Congress. He immediately applied to the President for a Court of Enquiry, and General Scott with Colonels Fenton and Drayton were appointed for the purpose. This Court after a full hearing acquitted him of all blame for the disaster, commending his action in the premises as "highly honorable to himself and worthy of a better fate."

He was elected Master of Concordia in 1816 and Junior Grand Warden the same year, serving until 1820 when he

was appointed Deputy by Brother Wirgman, whom he succeeded as Grand Master. He served two years and was again elected in May, 1824, but was ill at the time and died three days later. He was buried in St. Paul's graveyard, corner German and Fremont streets, with appropriate Masonic and Military ceremonies, but his remains were subsequently removed to Greenmount Cemetery.

GENERAL BENJAMIN C. HOWARD

was born in Baltimore on the 4th November, 1792, being the third son of Col. John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame. He was educated at Princeton, studied law and practiced in early life. He was Captain of the Mechanical Volunteers in the War of 1812-14. After the close of the war he became interested in politics, serving several sessions in the House of Delegates and State Senate, and subsequently ten years in the U. S. House of Representatives. Later he became Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, and published twenty-four volumes of the Decisions of that august tribunal. He was offered the mission to Russia by President Van Buren but declined it, as also the candidacy for nomination for Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1848.

He was made a Mason in Cassia Lodge on the 19th January, 1813, soon after was chosen Master, and continued zealous in his attachment to the Craft throughout a long and eventful life. In May, 1814, as a youth of 23, he was elected Grand Secretary and served three years. In 1818 he was appointed Deputy by Grand Master Little, but gracefully yielded to Genl. Winder two years later, serving as Senior Grand Warden during 1820 and 1821. He was again Deputy under Grand Master Winder in 1822 and 23, and was unanimously chosen Grand Master at General Winder's death in 1824. This position he held until 1841 inclusive—18 years—making a continuous service of 27 years in the installed offices of the Grand Lodge. He was but thirty-one and a half years old when first elected Grand Master, and was consequently the youngest ever chosen in Maryland.

During his Grand Mastership anti-Masonry had its rise, its climax and its decline. While pulpit, press and rostrum vied with each other in denunciations, Brother Howard with calm dignity, patient forbearance and heroic fortitude stood nobly at his post, a living refutation of the written libels and spoken slanders upon the Institution. He was often consulted by Brethren in other States during the emergency, and his counsels, especially in Vermont where the persecution was most bitter, were eagerly availed of.

He died on the 6th March, 1872, in the 81st year of his age, venerated and esteemed by all classes of citizens, and was buried with Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge.

CHARLES GILMAN

was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, December 14th, 1793. Studied law and practiced in the Courts of his native State, and also of our own State upon his removal to Baltimore in 1833. He was made a Mason in his native city in 1823 and at once became zealous in Lodge and Chapter. In 1830 he became Deputy and in 1832 was elected Grand Master of New Hampshire. Upon his removal to Baltimore he became active in Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, rendering efficient services in all. Was Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Maryland from 1836 to 1841 and of the General Grand Chapter U. S., from 1835 to 1850. In 1856 he was elected General Grand High Priest of the United States.

He served as Deputy by appointment of Grand Master Howard from 1838 to 1842, when he was promoted to Grand Master, which position he occupied with great acceptability for seven years. He then removed to California and worked zealously in the establishment of Masonry there. In April 1850 he presided over the Convention which organized the Grand Lodge of California and was proffered the Grand Mastership, but declined it upon the ground that his residence in that State was only temporary and that he would soon return to Maryland.

Upon his return to this State his interest in Masonry continued unabated; health failed, however, during the later years of his life and he died after a prolonged illness on the 9th September, 1861.

DR. CHARLES H. OHR

was born in 1812 and is the senior surviving Past Grand Master, though considerably younger in years than Brother Latrobe. In earlier life he lived in Baltimore but for many years past has resided in Cumberland, where he continues in active practice, not hesitating to undertake surgical operations when occasions require. He was made a Mason in Friendship Lodge at Williamsport, in September 1839, was subsequently Master of Tonoloway Lodge at Hancock and aided his brother-in-law, Brother Daniel A. Piper, in resuscitating old Washington Lodge after the Morgan excitement.

His services in the re-establishment of confidence in the Institution and disseminating the "work" after the long interval of lethargy among the Lodges entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the Craft, but he acquired even more distinction as a Law giver among the Fraternity. His Reports on Correspondence attracted attention throughout the whole country and are looked upon both at home and elsewhere as among the ablest productions to be found anywhere in the lore of Masonry.

He was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1845 and Grand Master in 1849, serving three years. He was also Grand High Priest of Maryland during 1868-69-70, and was elected Grand King of the General Grand Chapter of the United States at its Triennial Convocation in Baltimore, in 1871.

DR. JOHN D. READEL

was born in Philadelphia in 1790 and his parents removed to Baltimore about five years later. He was a very energetic student from early life and after a through preliminary education studied medicine, travelling extensively abroad for several years thereafter. In 1816 he was made a Mason in Ami-

cable Lodge and soon after was chosen as Master. In 1820 he was elected Grand Secretary and served for six years. Was appointed Deputy in 1847 and 1848 by Grand Master Gilman and again in 1851 by Dr. Ohr, whom he succeeded as Grand Master in 1852, serving one year. He died on the last of May 1854, and was buried by his Brethren of the Grand Lodge in Mount Olivet Cemetery. Grand Master Webb in announcing his death says of him: "He died as he lived, an exemplary man and a true Mason."

CHARLES WEBB

was born in Baltimore, April 21st, 1820. His father (of the same name) came from Portsmouth, England, 10 years before and participated in the defence of Baltimore in 1814, being stationed at Fort McHenry during the bombardment. The old gentleman established the soap and candle factory on Ensor street, and took into partnership his sons Charles and James as soon as they became of age. Upon the death of their father the sons continued the business, but shortly afterwards Charles withdrew from the firm and became associated with the late James Armstrong in the same business on Concord street. In 1848 Mr. Armstrong withdrew, leaving the business in the hands of Brother Webb and his nephew, Thomas Armstrong, who have ever since continued under the original designation of James Armstrong & Co.

Brother Webb has always been an active, public spirited citizen, taking a liberal interest in politics but never held office except on one occasion, when he was appointed by Mayor Kane as Collector of City taxes, remaining under the succeeding administration of Mayor Latrobe. He introduced a new system of prompt collection hitherto unknown, but which has been adhered to ever since and has resulted greatly to the advantage of the City's finances.

Brother Webb was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge in 1845, of which both his father and brother were members. He served in various minor capacities and for several years

as Wor. Master. Was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1851 and two years later Grand Master, serving three years and again another term in 1857. At his first election he was but thirty-three years of age, being the youngest Grand Master in Maryland except Brother Benjamin C. Howard.

REV. JAMES A. MCKENNEY

was a native of Kent County, and from early manhood a Protestant Episcopal Clergyman, having been educated at the General Theological Seminary in New York in company with the late Bishop Whittingham.

He was made a Mason in Corinthian Lodge in 1852 and soon after became its Master. He was appointed Grand Lecturer in 1855 and in 1856 was elected Grand Master, serving a year. He died, a bachelor, on the 20th November, 1880, in his 74th year. He was a ripe scholar and able Theologian.

CHARLES GOODWIN

was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1797, and was made a Mason there in 1822. He removed to Baltimore in 1835 and ten years later became a member of Washington Lodge No. 3. In 1846 he was elected Master and continued in office till 1850. He was chosen Senior Grand Warden in 1848 and Grand Master in 1858, serving a year in each position. He was also active in the work of the Chapter, presiding first over Phoenix and later as the first High Priest of St. Johns. In 1855 he was elected as Scribe of the Grand Chapter of the State and a year later as King.

He was an active and prosperous merchant and occupied prominent positions of trust in the community, being President of the Franklin Bank during the latter part of his life. He died August 7th, 1874, age 77.

GENERAL ANTHONY KIMMEL

born in Baltimore in the latter part of the last century, educated at St. Mary's College, was one of the defenders of Baltimore in the war of 1812-14. Afterwards he took an active part in

Militia affairs, attaining the rank of Major General; participated in the public reception of the Marquis De la Fayette in 1824.

Made a Mason in Concordia Lodge No. 13, March 19th, 1818, but subsequently removed to Frederick County. He took great interest in politics, serving several times as a member of the State Senate. He was also greatly interested in Agricultural affairs and was proud of the Soubriquet "the Farmer of Linganore," which he enjoyed for many years. He was a zealous Mason and on one occasion when returning from abroad, brought home an old Latin Bible (that carried in the procession to-day), printed in 1482, which he had bought in Rome and presented to the Grand Lodge at November Communication 1852. He was elected S. G. W., in 1832 serving 4 years, D. G. M. in 1842 serving 3 years and again in 1857. Two years later he was chosen Grand Master and served a year in that position. He died at his home (Linganore), in Frederick County, on the 25th of April, 1871, and his remains were brought to the City and interred in the Churchyard N. W. Corner Paca and Lombard streets.

GENERAL JOHN SUMMERFIELD BERRY

was born in Baltimore, June 18th, 1822; was educated at Dickinson College, and commenced his business career as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1845 he entered into co-partnership with his brother in law, the late John Hurst, in the wholesale dry goods trade, from which he retired eleven years later after an active and prosperous career.

In 1857 he was elected a Delegate to the State Legislature, and upon its assembling was chosen Speaker of the House. Though without previous experience he proved a most acceptable presiding officer. In 1861 he was again elected a member of the House of Delegates, and a second time was chosen Speaker. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1864. In 1862 he was appointed Adjutant General of the State by Governor Bradford, and continued throughout that and the succeeding administration of Governor Swann.

He was made a Mason in Adherence Lodge, No. 88, in the early part of 1850, and two years later became Worshipful Master. In 1856 he was elected Deputy and four years later Grand Master, serving two years, and again another term in 1869.

Like the other Past Grand Masters of Maryland he is a regular attendant upon the sessions of the Grand Lodge, freely contributing the benefits of his large experience and ripened judgment in the Councils of the Craft.

REV. JOHN N. MCJILTON, D. D.

was born in Baltimore in 1805. In earlier life he was attached to the Methodist Church, but was ordained as a Protestant Episcopal clergyman by Bishop Whittingham in 1841. He rendered efficient services in the Church and in the cause of Education, having been Treasurer of the Board of Public School Commissioners a number of years. His literary efforts are preserved in quite a number of published volumes of Sermons and Addresses, as also two of Poems.

His first appearance in the Reports of the Grand Lodge is at May Communication, 1845, where he is recorded as a member of Warren Lodge; subsequently he dimitted to Corinthian No. 93, of which he became Master. He was for quite a number of years Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, and his reports attracted great attention because of the ability displayed in them.

He was elected Grand Master in 1862, serving one year. He died April 13, 1875, aged 75 years.

JOHN COATES

was born in Baltimore, January 14th, 1800, of Scotch-Irish descent. He commenced life very early as a dry goods clerk, but the firm by whom he was employed having failed he determined to become a mechanic, and served his time as a Carpenter's apprentice. In 1822 he started out on his own account and became quite an active builder. In 1824 he

engaged in the Lumber trade in partnership with a brother of the late Judge Glenn. Surviving his partner he continued an active and prosperous business career until a short time prior to his death. He occupied various positions of trust in the community—Director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Western Bank and Eutaw Savings Bank, and for many years President of the Union Fire Insurance Company.

He was made a Mason in Warren Lodge immediately upon arriving at manhood. Having served as Master he continued as Treasurer of the Lodge 35 years. In 1859 he was elected Deputy and in 1863 was chosen Grand Master, serving for six consecutive terms.

He died September 24th, 1871, after a prolonged illness, and was buried with Masonic ceremony by the Grand Lodge.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE

was born in Philadelphia, May 4th, 1803. After thorough early training at school he was appointed a Cadet at West Point in 1818, and would have been graduated in the class of 1821 but for his resignation, caused by the death of his father. He stood first in his class at West Point and his resignation was a source of great disappointment and regret to the Commandant, General Thayer, who had foretold for him a brilliant career in the Engineer Corps. Having studied law under General Robert Goodloe Harper, he was admitted to the Bar in 1825 and for more than sixty years has been engaged in a most active and engrossing practice.

His thorough knowledge of mechanics coupled with his admirable facility with pencil and brush and early training in engineering, eminently qualified him for the management of patent cases, in which he probably has had larger and more successful experience than any other lawyer that this country has ever produced. His services have been called into requisition in all parts of the Country and on one occasion he spent nearly a year in professional employment in Russia.

His experience, however, has not been confined to patent cases, but has involved the whole range of general practice.

And yet he has found abundant opportunities in his busy life to devote to numerous other employments. Both in Literary and Artistic pursuits he has been busily engaged, his habit of industry being so confirmed that rest or recreation seemed almost unknown to him. Of robust constitution, powerful physique and yet highly nervous temperament and tireless energy, he is still a splendid illustration of a "*mens sana in corpore sano*", notwithstanding his advanced age.

His Lectures, Addresses and Orations upon public and private occasions, on literary and scientific subjects would fill volumes in addition to numerous published books written at odd moments when other men are wont to enjoy their *otium cum dignitate*.

In 1828 he was engaged by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to secure the right of way for the road, and he has ever since continued as Counsel of the Company. He was the founder of the Maryland Institute, and after its destruction by fire in 1835 he was foremost in the reorganization of the present Institution of the same name. He was largely instrumental in the establishment and success of the American Colonization Society, and for many years has been President of the Maryland Historical Society.

Though never in political life his advice has been largely sought by men of all parties in the discharge of public functions, National, State and Municipal. His many gratuitous services in behalf of the City of Baltimore have endeared him to all classes of citizens, and the Masonic Fraternity owe him a large debt of gratitude for his skillful management of the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge at a time when difficulties seemed insurmountable and a disgraceful collapse impossible to avoid.

He was made a Mason in the Winder Lodge in 1827 and soon after became its Master. He was unanimously chosen

Grand Master for eight consecutive years, commencing in 1870, and his retirement was the cause of the most sincere regret among the Brethren.

JOHN M. CARTER.

The writer was born in Baltimore, February 5th, 1843, made a Mason in Annapolis Lodge during a temporary residence in that City, in January 1866; elected Master of Fidelity Lodge in June, 1872; Junior Grand Warden, 1875; Senior Grand Warden, 1876 and '77; Grand Master, 1878 and '79; Grand High Priest, 1885 and '86.

JOHN S. TYSON.

Born in Baltimore, May 22d, 1837; was educated at West Haverford College, near Philadelphia; studied Civil Engineering, and was for a short time employed on the construction of the West Virginia Railroad, (now known as the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) and also on the Western River Improvements, conducted by the United States Government. Afterwards studied law under his father, (of the same name), who was a lawyer of prominence and a zealous Mason. In 1864 was a delegate from Howard County in the State Legislature, but has since taken no active part in politics. Was made a Mason in Patmos Lodge No. 70, at Ellicott City, 1867; filled various offices in the Lodge; served as W. M. six or seven years. Afterwards became a member of Kedron Lodge No. 148, and was twice elected its W. Master; served two years as S. G. Warden of the Grand Lodge, two years as D. G. Master and five years as Grand Master. Brother Tyson has also served the Grand Lodge in various capacities on Committees, especially as Chairman of Committee on Correspondence. He has also been active in other branches of Masonry, serving twice as High Priest of Phoenix Royal Arch Chapter No. 7, and subsequently as Grand High Priest of the State.

He is also Past Eminent Commander of Baltimore Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and Past Deputy Grand Commander of the State in the A. and A. S. Rite; in which he has attained the 32nd degree.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK

was born in Baltimore, February 27th, 1851. His father, the late Henry S. Shryock, and mother were both natives of the Shenandoah Valley, Va. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Shields, was a zealous member of Brook Lodge in Alexandria. On the occasion of Lafayette's visit to that City in 1824, Mrs. Shryock, then a little girl, was selected to recite a children's welcome to the Marquis, the occasion being a Masonic parade, and often in after life when recurring to the subject the good mother urged her boys to become Masons.

Brother Shryock became an active business man early in life, and is now conducting the most extensive lumber trade in our own City and Washington.

He became a Mason in Waverly Lodge in 1876, was elected Master the following year and served two terms. He has also been active in other branches of Masonry, being Past High Priest of Druid Chapter, Past Eminent Commander of Beauseant Commandery and thrice Illustrions Grand Master of the Grand Council of the State, as also Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Chapter.

After a year's service as Grand Inspector he was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1879, Senior Grand Warden in 1880, Deputy Grand Master in 1884, Grand Master in 1885 and again in 1886.

His management of the finances of the Grand Lodge has been admirable and with each recurring session the Craft are gratified with the report of some new reduction in the debt and relief from the burden to be carried.

With the exception of Brothers Howard and Webb he is the youngest Grand Master in Maryland, and in all that pertains to the welfare of the Craft he is surely one of the most successful.

The first century of the Grand Lodge has ended and to-day we are fairly started upon the new era. The grey dawn of an early morn has already overspread the horizon. The century behind us has witnessed wonderful changes. At its birth it found thirteen feeble Colonies, a narrow fringe along the Atlantic shore, just freed from the domination of the mother Country at the expense of a long and exhaustive war, and menaced upon the Western border by hostile savage tribes. A young Republic, just tottering upon infantile feet and only exempt from incursion by reason of the broad sea separating it from Europe's marauders. To-day a mighty empire, stretching from the lakes to the gulf, from ocean to ocean, teeming with fifty-five millions of inhabitants and maintaining the proudest, happiest and most secure position in the whole family of nations, the admiration and emulation of all its sisters.

The century has witnessed the introduction of the steam-boat and locomotive and the application of steam in almost every department of mechanism, the wonders of electricity, the telegraph, telephone, phonograph, sewing machine and reaper. It has furnished scientific development and progress beside which the aggregated wisdom of the Ptolemies was but as child's play. It has penetrated successfully the mysteries of the dark continent, discovered the sources of the Nile and well nigh unlocked the icy fetters of the Polar sea.

It has discovered the potential anaesthetics, rendering surgical operations painless, averted the dangers of small pox by vaccination, conquered the fatal hydrophobia and arrested the ebbing tide of life at the very brink of the grave and restored vitality by the transfusion of blood.

It has introduced trial by jury in civil cases, abolished imprisonment for the debt and provided that all objections to evidence must be applied to its credibility rather than its admissibility.

It has witnessed the fierce conflicts and varying successes of the Latin, Teutonic and Anglo saxon races, and taught the nations of the globe to rely for prowess rather upon the arts of peace than the dread arbitrament of the sword. It has substituted universal common school education for the benighted ignorance of the masses.

It has abolished slavery in America and the British colonies and liberated the serfs in Russia. It has civilized and humanized the savage tribes of the forest and desert and carried the religion of the living God to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Freemasonry has all the while pursued the even tenor of its way. Surviving alike the conspiracies of the Illuminati and the open persecution of the Morgan zealots, it has risen, Phoenix like, from the ashes of its destruction, purified by the fire. It has presided at the birth of nations, stood sponsor at their baptism and united in requiems for their repose.

The century behind us has been rolled away as a scroll and added to the ages of the past. Parting the rift of heaven we may, with the eye of faith, see the grander achievements of the era upon which we have already entered. Standing to-day at the closed portals of the old and upon the open threshold of the new, may we not, in the language of the first message over the magnetic telegraph, fervently exclaim:

“WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT?”

	GRAND MASTERS.	DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS	SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.
1787	John Coats.....	Peregrine Lethrbury	Thomas Bourke.....
1788	" "	" "	" "
1789	" "	" "	John Done.....
1790	" "	" "	Nicholas Hammond....
1791	Peregrine Lethrbury	Nicholas Hammond	John Erskine.....
1792	" "	" "	" "
1793	John Coats.....	Henry Wilmans ...	" "
1794	Henry Wilmans....	David Kerr.....	Joseph Clark.....
1795	David Kerr.....	Joseph Clark..	Robert Ferguson.....
1796	" "	Gustavus R. Brown.	John Weaver.....
1797	Gustavus R. Brown.	William Belton....	Tobias Lewis.....
1798	William Belton....	Andrew Wiesenthall	David Crane.....
1799	William Thomas....	John Crawford	Levin Handy.....
1800	" "	" "	Gabriel Christie.....
1801	John Crawford.....	Roger Nelson.....	Basil Wood.....
1802	" "	" "	Jesse Green.....
1803	" "	" "	Allen B. Duckett.....
1804	" "	" "	" "
1805	" "	" "	John Gassaway.....
1806	Richard Pindell....	John Kilty.....	Frisby Tilghman.....
1807	John Crawford.....	" "	John Scott.....
1808	" "	John Scott.....	Tobias Watkins
1809	" "	Tobias Watkins....	Alexander McCormick..
1810	" "	" "	Archibald Vanhorn.....
1811	" "	" "	Peter Little.....
1812	" "	" "	" "
1813	Tobias Watkins	Peter Little.....	Thomas Jennings.....
1814	Levin Winder.....	William Camp.....	" "
1815	" "	" "	" "
1816	Tobias Watkins. .	Peter Little.....	Charles Wirgman.
1817	" "	" "	" "
1818	Peter Little.....	Benjamin C. Howard	" "
1819	" "	" "	" "
1820	Charles Wirgman... .	William H. Winder.	Benjamin C. Howard....
1821	" "	" "	" "
1822	William H. Winder.	Benjamin C. Howard	William Steuart.....
1823	" "	" "	" "
1824	Benjamin C. Howard	William Steuart....	Robert H. Goldsborough
1825	" "	" "	" "
1826	" "	" "	" "
1827	" "	" "	" "
1828	" "	" "	" "
1829	" "	" "	Edward G. Woodyear...
1830	" "	" "	" "
1831	" "	" "	" "
1832	" "	" "	Anthony Kimmell.....
1833	" "	" "	" "
1834	" "	" "	" "
1835	" "	" "	" "
1836	" "	" "	Israel D. Maulsby.....

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	GRAND TREASURERS.	
John Done.....	Charles Gardiner.	Samuel Earle...	1787
" "	" "	" "	1788
Nicholas Hammond.....	" "	" "	1789
Joseph Larey... ..	" "	" "	1790
William Martin	" "	David Kerr.....	1791
" "	" "	" "	1792
Joseph Clark.....	" "	" "	1793
Richards Johns.....	Lambert Smith.....	William Jacobs	1794
John Weaver.....	Greenb'ry Goldsborough	Alexander McClaskey	1795
William Belton.....	Philip Eckel.....	" "	1796
Abraham Jarrett.....	Pierce L. Tanner.....	Thomas B. Hugo	1797
Samuel Jacobs.....	Peter Little	George Woelper	1798
Roger Nelson.....	Samuel Vincent.....	" "	1799
Jesse Green	" "	William McDonald..	1800
" "	" "	" "	1801
Tubman Lowes.....	" "	William Bull...	1802
" "	" "	James L Hawkins	1803
Robert H. Goldsborough	" "	Peter Little.....	1804
Frisby Tilghman.....	Samuel Cole.....	" "	1805
Robert H. Goldsborough	Oliver B. Hays.....	" "	1806
Leonard Frailey.....	J. Lewis Wampler.....	" "	1807
Otho S. Williams. . . .	" "	Abraham Larsh	1808
" "	" "	" "	1809
John Fisher.....	" "	" "	1810
Samuel Ringgold.. ..	John Wales.....	" "	1811
Peter Gault	" "	" "	1812
" "	Archibald Dobbin.	" "	1813
" "	" "	Edward G. Woodyear	1814
" "	Benjamin C. Howard...	" "	1815
William H. Winder.....	" "	" "	1816
" "	" "	" "	1817
" "	Richard Mackubin.....	" "	1818
" "	" "	" "	1819
William P. Farquhar....	John D. Readell	" "	1820
" "	" "	" "	1821
Israel D. Maulsby.....	" "	" "	1822
" "	" "	" "	1823
Otho Williams.....	" "	" "	1824
" "	" "	" "	1825
" "	Thomas Phenix.....	" "	1826
Dennis Claude.....	" "	" "	1827
" "	" "	" "	1828
William H. Barroll.....	" "	Robert Neilson	1829
" "	" "	" "	1830
" "	" "	" "	1831
Thomas Burchenal.....	" "	Francis J. Dallam	1832
Israel D. Maulsby... ..	George W. Williamson..	" "	1833
" "	" "	" "	1834
" "	Richard Mackubin.....	Samuel Keerl..	1835
Thomas Hayward.....	" "	" "	1836

	GRAND MASTERS.	DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.	SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.
1837	Benjamin C. Howard	William Steuart.....	Israel D. Maulsby.....
1838	"	Charles Gilman.....	Thomas Hayward.
1839	"	"	William Denny
1840	"	"	"
1841	"	"	"
1842	Charles Gilman.....	Anthony Kimmell..	"
1843	"	"	Thomas Hayward.....
1844	"	"	"
1845	"	Hugh Ely.....	J. R. W. Dunbar.....
1846	"	"	Daniel A. Piper.....
1847	"	John D. Readel.....	M. Topham Evans. ...
1848	"	"	Charles Goodwin.....
1849	Charles H. Ohr. . .	Thomas H. Hicks..	Enoch S. Courtney.....
1850	"	Simeon Alden.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....
1851	"	John D. Readel.....	Charles Webb.....
1852	John D. Readel.....	John F. Hopkins....	Lawrence Sangston....
1853	Charles Webb.....	William Denny.....	Edward T. Owens.....
1854	"	Edward T. Owens..	J. M. S. Maccubbin.....
1855	"	"	George I. Kennard.....
1856	James A. McKenney	John S. Berry.....	James Bruster.....
1857	Charles Webb.....	Anthony Kimmell..	William McClymont....
1858	Charles Goodwin...	John J. Heckart....	William Campbell.....
1859	Anthony Kimmell...	John Coates.....	John L. Yeates.....
1860	John S. Berry.....	Nicholas Brewer....	Samuel M. Haller
1861	"	"	W. L. W. Seabrook....
1862	John N. McJilton....	W. L. W. Seabrook.	James Logue.....
1863	John Coates.....	"	William J. Wroth.....
1864	"	John A. Lynch.....	"
1865	"	Francis Burns... ..	Lawrence Sangston....
1866	"	"	"
1867	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"
1869	John S. Berry.....	"	Lucius A. C. Gerry.....
1870	John H. B. Latrobe.	"	"
1871	"	"	"
1872	"	"	"
1873	"	"	John S. Tyson.....
1874	"	"	"
1875	"	"	Charles E. Hayward...
1876	"	"	John M. Carter.....
1877	"	"	"
1878	John M. Carter.....	John S. Tyson.....	Edmund J. Oppelt.....
1879	"	"	Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas.
1880	John S. Tyson.....	Woodw'd Abrahams	Thomas J. Shryock ...
1881	"	"	Albert Ritchie.....
1882	"	"	"
1883	"	"	William M. Isaac.....
1884	"	Thomas J. Shryock.	Edward T. Schultz.....
1885	Thomas J. Shryock.	George L. McCahan.	Henry Lloyd... ..
1886	"	"	"

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	GRAND TREASURERS.	
Thomas Hayward.....	Richard Mackubin	Samuel Keerl.....	1837
William Denny.....	" "	" ".....	1838
Thomas Burchenal.....	" "	" ".....	1839
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1840
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1841
Cornelius Smith.....	Joseph Robinson..	" ".....	1842
" ".....	" "	Christian G. Peters...	1843
" ".....	" "	Samuel Keerl.....	1844
Charles H. Ohr.....	" "	Christian G. Peters...	1845
Robert C. Morse.....	" "	Jesse T. Peters.....	1846
Robert Denny.....	" "	" ".....	1847
George M. Lamb.....	" "	Samson Cariss.....	1848
John W. Ball.....	" "	" ".....	1849
Robert Y. Starr.....	" "	" ".....	1850
John J. Heckart.....	" "	" ".....	1851
Samuel M. Magraw..	" "	" ".....	1852
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1853
George I. Kennard.....	" "	" ".....	1854
James Bruster....	" "	" ".....	1855
William McClymont....	" "	" ".....	1856
Robert Gallaher... ..	" "	" ".....	1857
Samuel M. Haller.....	" "	" ".....	1858
" ".....	" "	Frederick Fickey, Jr.	1859
James S. Chaplain.....	" "	" ".....	1860
James Logue.....	" "	" ".....	1861
William H. Jordan	" "	" ".....	1862
Andrew K. Stake.....	Jacob H. Medairy	" ".....	1863
Walter H. Thompson...	" "	" ".....	1864
Levin Woolford.....	" "	" ".....	1865
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1866
Charles A. Wailes.....	" "	" ".....	1867
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1868
George L. McCahan....	" "	" ".....	1869
" ".....	" "	" ".....	1870
William A. Cunningham	" "	" ".....	1871
" ".....	" "	Woodward Abrahams	1872
E. Hall Richardson.....	" "	" ".....	1873
Charles E. Hayward....	" "	" ".....	1874
John M. Carter.....	" "	" ".....	1875
Edmund J. Oppelt.....	" "	" ".....	1876
Charles G. Edwards....	" "	" ".....	1877
Isaac Amos	" "	" ".....	1878
Thomas J. Shryock.....	" "	" ".....	1879
Edwin L. Parker, Jr....	" "	James D. Mason	1880
William F. Cochran.....	" "	" ".....	1881
J. Augustus Parsons.....	" "	" ".....	1882
Graham Dukehart.....	" "	" ".....	1883
John W. Horn.....	" "	" ".....	1884
William H. Martin.....	" "	" ".....	1885
" ".....	" "	William H. Shryock..	1886

